

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 181

18 September 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

UN Law of Sea Conference Concludes 15 September
Concluding Session of UNCTAD Board Meeting Held

A 1 1/A6
A 2 1/A7

UNITED STATES

Widow of Chou En-lai Greets U.S. Professor
Vice Premier Wang Chen Receives U.S. College Group
Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Visiting American
NCNA Notes Americans 'Overburdened With Taxes'

A 3 1/A3
A 3 1/A8
A 3 1/A8
A 4 1/A9

SOVIET UNION

New Soviet Ambassador to PRC Arrives in Peking [KYODO]
PEOPLE'S DAILY on TASS Praise of SRV Leader's Thai Visit [16 Sep]

A 4 1/A9
A 4 1/A9

NORTH ASIA

Li Hsien-nien Discusses Loans With Japanese Visitors [KYODO]
Japanese Diet Delegation Meets With Liao Cheng-chih
Received by Li Hsien-nien
Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Sokagakkai Delegation
PRC High Energy Physics Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

A 5 1/A10
A 6 1/A11
A 6 1/A11
A 6 1/A11
A 7 1/A12

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Cambodian Delegation Visits Kiangsu Province
Cambodia's Nuon Chea Hosts Farewell Banquet in Peking
Nuon Chea, Cambodian Delegation Depart Peking 16 September
Phnom Penh Arrival
PRC Envoy Hosts Phnom Penh Reception for Nuon Chea
PRC Nationals in Vietnam Suffer From 'Restrictions'
PRC Foreign Ministry Protests SRV Encroachments
NCNA Commentary Hits Vietnamese 'Egocentrism'
Foreign Minister Huang Hua Meets Burmese Counterpart
PRC Envoy Presents Credentials to Philippine President

A 8 1/A13
A 8 1/A13
A 10 1/B1
A 11 1/B2
A 11 1/B2
A 12 1/B3
A 13 1/B4
A 14 1/B5
A 15 1/B6
A 15 1/B6

SOUT. ASIA

Nepalese Amity Group Fetes Tibetan Delegation
Indian Foreign Minister Discusses Indian-Chinese Relations

A 15 1/B6
A 16 1/B7

EUROPE

Hua Meets, Fetes Romanian Prime Minister Manescu	A 16	1/B7
Romanian Prime Minister Visits Chengtu Municipality	A 17	1/B8
Yugoslav State-Party Delegation Leaves for Home	A 18	1/B9
Wu Te Welcomes Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac to Peking	A 19	1/B10
Peking Banquet Held	A 19	1/B10
Wu Te Indicates 'Cooling' in PRC-Laos Relations [AFP]	A 20	1/B11
Vice Premier Fang I Meets W. German Scientists	A 20	1/B11
Scientific Cooperation Pact Signed	A 20	1/B11
PRC Trade Delegation Leaves Turkey for Home	A 21	1/B12
Netherlands Harbor Construction Group Meets Kang Shih-en	A 21	1/E12
Meets PRC Ministers	A 21	1/E12
PRC Broadcasting Delegation Signs Pact, Ends French Visit	A 22	1/E13
NCNA Correspondent Describes French Military Exercise	A 22	1/E13
Mao's Death Commemorated in Portugal, Italy	A 23	1/B14
Swedish, Norwegian CPs Hail Mao, Denounce Soviet Union	A 24	1/C1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP Reports Rehabilitation of Peng Chen Appears Underway	E 1	1/C2
PLA Air Force Rehabilitates Persecuted Cadres	E 1	1/C2
Kang Ko-cning Delivers Report to PRC Women's Congress	E 4	1/C5
Fang I, Chiu-li Address	E 10	1/C11
Female Scientists Attend	E 11	1/C12
Scientific Work Reports	E 12	1/C13
Honorary Chairmen Elected	E 13	1/C14
Constitution Approved	E 13	1/C14
Soong Ching-ling Address	E 14	1/C14
Women's Congress Closes	E 15	1/D1
PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial [18 Sep]	E 17	1/D2
PRC Scientist Chou Pei-yuan Notes Mao's Interest in Science	E 17	1/D4
[KWANGMING DAILY 10 Sep]		
NCNA Stresses Need To Introduce Foreign Technology	E 19	1/D6
AFP Reports Delay on Publication of CYL Organ	E 20	1/D7
PEOPLE'S DAILY Readers Complain of Cost-of-Living [AFP]	E 21	1/D8
Paper Calls for Enterprises' Initiative To Develop Economy	E 22	1/D9
[KWANGMING DAILY 9 Sep]		

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Holds Provincial Militia Work Conference	G 1	1/D11
Anhui Holds Phone Conference on Industry, Communications	G 2	1/D12
Anhui Officials Meet With Congolese Sports Team	G 3	1/D13
FUKIEN DAILY on Rehabilitating Old Cadres [16 Sep]	G 3	1/D13
Shanghai Holds Meeting on Quality Month Activities	G 4	1/D14
Shantung's Pai Ju-ping on Farmland Capital Construction	G 5	1/E5
DPRK Agricultural Delegation Ends Visit to Shantung	G 8	1/E4
Shantung Reaps Bumper Harvest, Prepares for Next Year	G 9	1/E5

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Chen Pi-hsien Addresses Hupeh Quality Month Rally	H 1	1/E6
Kwangsi Militia Work Conference Opens on 14 September	H 2	1/E7
Kwangtung Party Meeting Discusses Theory, Practice	H 3	1/E8

SOUTHWEST REGION

Kweichow Meeting Calls for Promoting Two Blows Movement	J 1	1/E11
Jen Jung Attends Tibet Judicial Conference	J 2	1/E12
Briefs: Szechwan Deep Well	J 2	1/E12

NORTH REGION

Liu Tzu-hou Speaks to Hopei Farmland Construction Conference	K 1	1/E13
Tientsin Soiree Marks Signing of Japan-PRC Treaty	K 2	1/E14
Briefs: Peking PLA Studies Science; Hopei 'Quality Month' Campaign	K 3	1/F1

NORTHEAST REGION

Kirin Conference on Militia Work Closes 11 September	L 1	1/F2
Liaoning First Secretary Addresses Provincial CYL Congress	L 1	1/F2
Congress Closes	L 2	1/F4

NORTHWEST REGION

Article Criticizes Former Principal Leader of Tsinghai	A 1	1/F6
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DAILY REPORT

**COMPLETED
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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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GENERAL

UN LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 15 SEPTEMBER

OW161754V Peking NCNA in English 1656 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--The resumed seventh session of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea concluded here this evening.

This session was the continuation of the Geneva conference held last spring. Its task was to iron out the remaining crucial issues with a view to revising the informal composite negotiating text prepared by the previous session.

During the past 4 weeks, negotiations have been conducted on such "hard core" issues at various meetings as deep sea-bed mining and the definition of the Continental Shelf. Differences on some points were narrowed down in the course of extensive discussions. But no major progress was reported in such key issues as the system of exploration and exploitation and the resource policy of the international sea-bed area, financial arrangements relating to the international sea-bed authority and the contractors authorized to mine the sea-bed, organs of the authority, their composition, powers and functions as well as the definition of the outer limit of the continental shelves and the sharing of interests. The present session failed to reach its desired goal although efforts had been made to bridge the gap with compromise proposals. It therefore decided to hold its eighth session in Geneva next March to fulfill its declared objective.

During the session, representatives from the developing and other small and medium-sized countries made a number of good proposals and suggestions. Out of their hegemonic interests the superpowers obstinately clung to their positions, thus creating major obstacles in the way of an early conclusion of a sea treaty. A case in point was the discussion on the definition of the outer limit of the Continental Shelf. The Soviet Union still clung to the proposal which it put forward at the Geneva session last spring, namely that the Continental Shelf be limited to 300 miles. This further complicated the difficult problem.

On the question of deep sea-bed mining, the superpowers set exacting conditions as to the contract terms, technical transfer and financial arrangements, making it impossible to reach an agreement. In defiance of the persistent demand by the small and medium-sized countries that the international sea-bed authority be fully respected, some major industrialized powers threatened to go along with their projects to exploit the deep sea mineral resources.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, Fiji representative Satya N. Nandan categorically rejected the so-called "certain unilateral legislation" relating to the exploitation of the resources of the deep sea-bed being enacted or contemplated in several industrialized countries. He noted that it was a well-established principle that the sea-bed and its resources are the common heritage of mankind. Therefore, any unilateral exploitation would be a clear violation of international law. He pointed out that the very same states which are responsible for unduly prolonging the negotiations are now hastily proceeding with "unilateral legislation." He warned that "the responsibility of such an unfortunate consequence must rest squarely on their shoulders."

In his speech, Chinese representative Ko Tsai-shuo expressed his full support for the just and correct stand held by the small and medium-sized countries.

He said that the Fiji representative's statement reflects the desire of the great majority of nations, represents the interests of the international community and is undoubtedly fully just and correct.

I. 18 Sep 78

A 2

PHC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"In the past ten years the various countries, especially the Third World countries, have made untiring efforts for the establishment of an international regime for the administration of sea-bed resources. Many sessions had been called by the Sea-Bed Committee. The current UN Conference on the Law of the Sea which began in 1973 has been going on for six years and has held seven sessions. Despite the various obstacles erected by the superpowers and the difficulties cropping up in the course of the negotiations, the conference has yielded positive results. The people of various countries are hopeful that an international sea-bed regime in conformity with the interests of the people of the world will be established.

He stressed that in such circumstances, any unilateral legislation or other actions about the exploitation of the international sea-bed resources not only would be an open violation of the solemn resolutions of the UN General Assembly but also directly affect the negotiations currently going on at the Law of the Sea Conference. Such actions disregarding world opinion and endangering the interests of the people of the world will undoubtedly meet with stiff opposition and boycott."

He said that the Chinese delegation adhering to its consistent stand and taking the side of the numerous small and medium-sized countries, would oppose any attempt to annex international sea-beds and the resources therein, and continue to exert efforts for positive result of the Sea Law Conference and for the establishment of a just and reasonable international sea-bed system in line with the interests of the world people.

CONCLUDING SESSION OF UNCTAD BOARD MEETING HELD

OW171727Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--The 18th session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board concluded here today.

At the 20-day session which started on August 29, representatives of many developing countries strongly demanded a rapid change in the current unreasonable international economic relations. They considered the implementation of the integrated commodity programme as an important step for the establishment of a new international economic order, and called for an early resumption of the common fund negotiations and for progress in the talks on various commodities.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, Colombian representative Felipe Jaramillo declared, "Since UNCTAD IV, the world economic crisis has deepened, largely because of the adverse economic policies of the major industrialized countries. "The crisis can be solved only through fundamental structural changes in economic relations, based on the agreed principles for the establishment of the new international economic order," he noted.

UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamai Corea stressed the need for fundamental changes in trade in primary products, manufactures and technology and in money and finance.

Chinese representative An Chih-yuan made a speech at the session. He said that "at present, for many developing countries, their terms of trade are deteriorating, the purchasing power of their export earnings decreasing, and their trade deficits further increasing. The economic crises and monetary disorder in the Western countries have subjected the developing countries to considerable losses. Protectionism has made access into market of their products even more difficult. In such circumstances, the transformation of the old international economic order is still a matter calling for urgent action."

1. 18 Sep 78

A 3

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He denounced the two superpowers for their stubborn opposition to any change in the old international economic order. "They may reluctantly utter a phrase like 'new order' to disguise themselves, but it is, in concept and in contents, intended to serve fundamentally their own purpose. They turn a deaf ear to the just demands of the developing countries," he said.

The Chinese representative also denounced the Soviet Union for its plunder of the Third World countries' natural resources under the cover of "friendly cooperation" with them.

The UNCTAD Board session also adopted resolutions on economic co-operation among developing countries and on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries. It also decided that the conference on a common fund, which had been suspended since last December, would reconvene in Geneva on November 14 this year.

The session also adopted a provisional agenda for UNCTAD V which will take place in Manila next May.

UNITED STATES

WIDOW OF CHOU EN-LAI GREETES U.S. PROFESSOR

OW161333Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with Professor Yao-tzu Li of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his wife Nancy Tung-tuan Li.

After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao gave a dinner in honour of them.

Lo Ching-chang, deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was present.

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN RECEIVES U.S. COLLEGE GROUP

OW161358Y Peking NCNA in English 1343 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with a ten-member delegation of the California Institute of Technology from the United States of America led by its president, noted American physicist Marvin Goldberger. Present on the occasion were Liu Ta, president, and Hu Chi-li and Chang Wei, vice presidents, of Tsinghua University.

The delegation arrived here on September 9 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of the Chinese People's Republic.

VICE PREMIER CHEN YUNG-KUEI MEETS VISITING AMERICAN

OW161700Y Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with American friend William H. Hinton at Tachai today. They saw Tachai's crops and discussed problems in farm production and mechanization.

L. 18 Sep 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NCNA NOTES AMERICANS 'OVERBURDENED' WITH TAXES'

OW162028Y Peking NCNA in English 1946 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--An article carried in the September 11 issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT provides information on how Americans are overburdened with taxes.

The article begins with the example of Dave and Tracy Morgan. With an annual income of 18,000 dollars, the Morgans, the parents of two teen-age children, are regarded as a family with "an income barely above average." Federal income and social security taxes take away 2,996 dollars of the couple's income. Property taxes siphon off 1,600 dollars. Sales taxes garner 200 and state income taxes carve out 500. "Besides these, there are a myriad of other levies on liquor, utilities, cigarettes and admissions." As a result, about one out of every three dollars of the Morgans' earnings is swallowed up by taxes.

The article shows in a table that there are as many as 80 kinds of taxes. In fiscal year 1977, the U.S. total tax revenue amounted to more than 521 billion dollars, among which 346,318 million dollars are federal taxes, 101,026 million dollars state taxes and 67,557 million dollars local government taxes. In other words, each American pays 2,400 dollars in taxes.

The table also indicates that taxes have grown at an astonishing rate. Total federal, state and local taxes increased by 67.8 percent from 1972 to 1977. This means a 62 percent-increase in the tax burden of every American tax-payer, the article points out.

SOVIET UNION

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO PRC ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW170913Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (KYODO)--Ilya Shcherbakov, the new Soviet ambassador to China, arrived in Peking Sunday morning to assume his post. He was greeted at the airport by Tai Pin, deputy chief of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, and envoys of some 20 countries, including North Korea.

After holding discussions with Tai on procedures for presentation of his credentials, the Soviet ambassador issued a short statement expressing gratitude to the envoys welcoming him at the airport. He succeeds Vasilii Tolstikov who left for Moscow last June.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON TASS PRAISE OF SRV LEADER'S THAI VISIT

OW161310Y Peking NCNA in English 1254 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Comments on TASS Praise of Vietnamese Leader's Visit to Southeast Asia"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a commentary commenting on the Soviet TASS commentator's lavish praise of the recent visit of a Vietnamese leader to Thailand. The commentary reads:

The Soviet TASS commentator, in an article entitled "Peace and Progress for Southeast Asia," lavishly praised a Vietnamese leader's visit to an ASEAN country for having scored "undoubted success."

But what are the facts?

I. 18 Sep 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TASS alleged that "the idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence and neutrality and prosperity" "was officially approved by heads of the states incorporated into the Association of Southeast Asian Nations" as a result of the Vietnamese leader's visit to Thailand. The Thailand-Vietnam joint statement stated in explicit terms that on the question what zone Southeast Asia should become, the two sides "expressed their respective views," and "the Thai prime minister reiterated Thailand's commitment to work toward the realization of the ASEAN concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality." Obviously, TASS here played a trick of substituting the fake for the genuine in the hope of hoodwinking the public.

The idea "officially approved" by the ASEAN countries is something that Vietnam has been trying to peddle. What is different is that TASS changed "genuine independence" in Vietnam's proposal into "independence" and added "prosperity." Still, the Vietnamese leader's effort to peddle the old stuff failed again. The ASEAN concept reiterated by the Thai prime minister is incompatible with what the Soviet Union and Vietnam are trying to impose upon ASEAN. Can this be called "officially approved?"

It is known to all that the difference between the concept of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and that of ASEAN is by no means a dispute as to the wording of "independence" or "freedom." It is a dispute between two kinds of orientation and between two principles: The Soviet Union and Vietnam have changed from hostility to "smiling diplomacy" toward ASEAN in an attempt to bring it into their orbit of hegemonism under the cloak of "independence," while ASEAN is firm in turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

The public opinion has stated that the 180-degree change of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in their attitude towards ASEAN evoked vigilance in ASEAN at the very start and their "smiling diplomacy" deluded nobody. And it is still true today. A Malaysian paper said that the Vietnamese leader's visit abroad did not succeed in making ASEAN countries "move in Vietnam's direction and comply with the Soviet interests." An AFP dispatch said, "The Thais turned down the idea of changing the basic notions of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations."

It is worth noting that Thai newspapers pointed out penetratingly that what Vietnam wants to give Southeast Asia is not "peace and progress" but something that is "haunted by the spectre of the Soviet 'Asian collective security system'". Just at this time Gromyko reiterated that the Soviet Union would continue to push with the "Asian collective security system." This proves that the ASEAN public opinion has a keen insight.

NORTH ASIA

LI HSIEN-NIEN DISCUSSES LOANS WITH JAPANESE VISITORS

OW180101Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (KYODO)--Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien told a Japanese economic delegation Sunday China expected to induce Japanese bank loans at an adequate interest rate.

Speaking to a mission of the Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren), an association of businessmen from the Osaka area, Li stressed economic cooperation "in the spirit of reciprocity" and said it was natural for private banks (of Japan) to seek profits in extending loans.

1. 18 Sep 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Li asked the visiting businessmen to arrange for Japanese shipbuilding engineers to visit China and help improve its shipyards.

The vice premier also told the delegation China must consider introducing computers and automation to its automobile, machine tool and railway industries.

Li made the comment in reference to a report made by a Japanese auto industry delegation after its recent visit to an automobile plant in Changchun.

The report suggested that the Changchun plant, with a little improvement on its facilities, would be able to boost its capacity to 200,000 cars a year from the present 60,000.

JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION MEETS WITH LIAO CHENG-CHIH

OW151816Y Peking NCNA in English 1655 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of Yoshimi Furui, member of the Japanese House of Representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party, and other members of the House of Representatives of the party Shigetaro Sasayama, Seichi Kataoka and Seisuke Okuno.

The Chinese hosts and the Japanese friends exchanged greetings on the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and reviewed their friendly relations.

Also present at the banquet were Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Liu Hsi-wen, vice-minister of foreign trade.

Received by Li Hsien-nien

OW171302Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with Yoshimi Furui, member of the Japanese House of Representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party, and his fellow members of the House of Representatives Shigetaro Sasayama, Seichi Kataoka and Seisuke Okuno who were accompanying him on his visit to China.

Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato was present on the occasion.

Chang Hsiang-shan and Sun Ping-hua, vice-president and secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, were also present.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH PETES JAPANESE SOKAGAKKAI DELEGATION

OW171638Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the fourth Japanese Sokagakkai delegation with President Daisaku Ikeda as leader and Mr. Gakudo Nomura as advisor.

Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, attended.

Prior to the banquet, Teng Ying-chao and Liao Cheng-chih met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation.

I. 18 Sep 78

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. In his speech, Liao Cheng-chih warmly praised President Daisaku Ikeda and other friends of the Sokagakkai, and Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri and other friends of the Komei Party for their valuable contributions to the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. "We clearly remember that for a long time President Daisaku Ikeda has advocated for a golden bridge of friendship to be built between the people of the two countries. We are now happy to see that this bridge is more solid and magnificent than ever. We will make concerted efforts with our friends of the Sokagakkai to defend this bridge," Liao Cheng-chih said.

In his speech, Daisaku Ikeda said that the conclusion of the treaty was in accord with the common aspirations of the peoples of Japan and China and was a tremendous contribution to preserving peace in Asia and the world. He recalled his cordial meeting with the late Premier Chou En-lai. He said: "Premier Chou's behest for signing the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty at an early date has now been realized. I hope the bridge of friendship between the two peoples will become still more solid."

Daisaku Ikeda continued: "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is leading the Chinese people on a new Long March to accomplish the four modernizations. During my visit to various parts of China, I have witnessed scenes of the Chinese people working for this goal." He wished China great success in the new Long March.

Present at the banquet were Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Chao Pu-chu, leading member of the Chinese Buddhist Association; Chi Hsien-lin, vice-president of Peking University; and Lin Li-yun, Sun Ping-hua, Wang Hsiao-yun, Shih Huang and Ching Pu-chun, leading members of organizations concerned.

Present was Chuichi Ito, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy here.

The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday after visiting Shanghai, Soochow, Wuxi and Nanking.

PRC HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS DELEGATION LEAVES TOKYO FOR HOME

OW151731Y Peking NCNA in English 1708 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of China on High Energy Physics headed by Chu Hung-yuan left here for home today after concluding its visit to Japan.

The delegation arrived here on August 22 and took part in the 19th International Conference on High Energy Physics held in Tokyo from August 23 to 30.

Tetsuji Nishikawa, director of the Institute of High Energy Physics of Japan, said in his speech at the opening ceremony of the conference that the presence of physicists from the People's Republic of China made the conference truly an international conference.

Chu Hung-yuan, head of the Chinese delegation, made a report on "the plan to develop high energy physics in China" which attracted the attention of the participants.

During the conference, leaders of many research institutes of high energy physics from other countries made contacts with the Chinese physicists and expressed the hope for more academic exchanges in the days to come.

I. 18 Sep 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Science Council of Japan and the Japanese Physics Society jointly gave a cocktail party on August 29 for the physicists of various countries. Noted high energy physicist Yang Chen-ning proposed a toast on behalf of the physicists attending the conference, greeting the successful conclusion of the conference and thanking the hosts for their hospitality.

After the conference, the Chinese delegation visited some universities and high energy physics research institutes in Tokyo, Tsukuba, Nagoya and Kyoto.

On September 11, the Japan-China Association for Scientific and Technological Exchange gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation. Present on the occasion were Shinichiro Tomonaga, Kanetaka Ariyama and others.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN DELEGATION VISITS KIANGSU PROVINCE

OW161824Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Newsletter: "The Magnificent Land South of the Yangtze Welcomes Our Comrades-in-Arms--on Chairman Nuon Chea and Other Distinguished Kampuchean Guests' Visit to Kiangsu"]

[Excerpts] Amid golden autumn days and a season of rich harvests the delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea led by Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, came to Nanking, Soochow and Wuhsi in our province for a visit.

As soon as our Kampuchean comrades-in-arms deplaned, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said to Chairman Nuon Chea: "We are very happy you have come." These words fully expressed the feelings of people throughout the province. During the visit, Chairman Nuon Chea, filled with Kampuchean-Chinese comradeship, repeatedly talked about the earnest concern of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou for the revolutionary struggle of Kampuchea and the support of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua for Kampuchea's revolution and construction.

On 14 and 15 September, the distinguished Kampuchean guests arrived in Suchou Prefecture to visit farmland capital construction work sites and to learn about the situation in agricultural production. From the foot of Huchiu Mountain to the banks of Taihu Lake, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was urging forward everywhere. When the Kampuchean guests visited the ground station for satellite communications in Nanking, they were happy to see China's achievements in developing these communications.

CAMBODIA'S NUON CHEA HOSTS FAREWELL BANQUET IN PEKING

OW161222Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--A farewell banquet was held in the Great Hall of the People last night by Nuon Chea, leader of the Kampuchean People's Congress delegation, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Congress's Permanent Committee.

At the banquet were Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ulanf member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Teng Ying-chao and Chi Peng-fei, members of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The airport was cordial and friendly. In the speech, Chairman Nuon Chea and Vice-Chairman Ulanfu expressed the wish that the revolution, friendship and militant unity between the two parties, the two countries and two peoples of Kampuchea and China would consolidate and develop with each passing day.

Comrade Nuon Chea said: "During our sojourn in China, the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met with us for a long, and extremely cordial and warm talk. Chairman Hua voiced his sincere support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, for which we feel very happy. We will remember this forever. The N.P.C. Chairman Yeh Chien-ying also met us like kinsfolk from afar, with warm solicitude and in a family atmosphere. As close brothers and fellow-fighters, the two sides had a sincere exchange of opinions. We share the same view and position on questions of common concern to the two countries and peoples." He said that this would constantly develop and consolidate the unity and friendship of the two countries.

Comrade Nuon Chea said: "In China, we visited factories, people's communes and historical places. Wherever we went, we got an extremely warm reception from Chinese people and cadres. All this showed the deep friendship between our two peoples. We will take back these unforgettable fraternal sentiments to the Kampuchean Communist Party, the Kampuchean People's Congress and the Kampuchean people and cadres."

"We are immeasurably proud of having such faithful friends and kinsfolk as the Chinese people," he continued. "There are those, however, whose country and population are not big, but who have ulterior motives and are devoid of all gratitude. They have equipment left behind by U.S. imperialism and enjoy a supply of weaponry from a big expansionist power. Returning evil for good, they smash the pots they once used for cooking, burn down the houses they once lived in, cut the channels provided to them, occupy places where they had once sheltered themselves. They have gone so far as to attempt to engulf all Kampuchea. We Kampuchean people do not demand gratitude. All we want is that no one bullies us. But those ungrateful villains will not give up their ambition for aggression, expansion and annexing Kampuchean territory or their genocide against ethnic Kampucheans."

"We cherish the deep memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, great leader of the Chinese people and revolutionary teacher of the Chinese people and the oppressed people of the whole world."

"We cherish the deep memory of the Chinese people's beloved Premier Chou En-lai who had the virtues of honesty, modesty, broad-mindedness and unparalleled firmness and made great contributions to the victory of the Kampuchean revolution."

"We will never forget Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who, with militant vigour, is holding high the banner of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and of continuing class struggle, for the great victory of the people of China and the rest of the world."

"We are convinced that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the heroic Chinese people are holding high the great revolutionary banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung and will surely accomplish the tasks of the four modernizations by the turn of this century," he said.

Comrade Ulanfu in his speech said: "Chairman Nuon Chea has just made a heart-warming speech, expressing the profound revolutionary feelings of the fraternal Kampuchean people and their sincere faith in the Chinese people. This is strong support and encouragement to our people. On behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the N.P.C. Standing Committee, I extend heartfelt thanks to you, Comrade Chairman."

I. 16 Sep 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He went on to say: "Chairman Nuon Chea has made a successful friendship visit to our country at the head of the delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea. During the visit, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and N.P.C. Chairman Yeh Chien-ying met separately with Chairman Nuon Chea and all the comrades on the delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea. In a warm atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary friendship, Chinese and Kampuchean comrades-in-arms had cordial and friendly talks and exchanged views, increasing mutual understanding and enhancing friendship. The comrades on the delegation also travelled in Peking, Shanghai and Kiangsu Province and brought the news of the Kampuchean people's victories to the Chinese people. At the same time, their visit has provided the Chinese people with an opportunity to show their high regard for the Kampuchean people and their firm determination to support their just cause directly to their glorious envoys. All this has vividly demonstrated the profound revolutionary friendship and firm militant unity of the peoples of China and Kampuchea. Your visit has made an important contribution to furthering the friendship and friendly cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries of China and Kampuchea, and will have a positive influence on the Asian people's struggles against imperialism and hegemonism."

Comrade Ulanfu said: "China and Kampuchea are friendly socialist neighbours. The Chinese and Kampuchean people are revolutionary comrades-in-arms who share the bitter and the sweet. We can say with pride: Our revolutionary friendship and militant unity based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism penetrate ever deeper into the hearts of the people, are rockfirm and sustained, and have stood rigorous tests. The Kampuchean people can rest assured that the Chinese people will always be your reliable friends in your just cause of building socialism, opposing foreign invasion and interference and defending national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

Also among the guests at the banquet were Han Nien-lung, Chinese vice-foreign minister; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Hsin-yu, Lo Ching-chang, Cheng Chi-chiao, Hsing I-min and Chang Chia-lo, deputy secretaries-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Yen Chi-tzu and Lin Li-yun, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Present also were deputy leader of the delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea Yim Yeth, members of the delegation and counsellor of the Kampuchean Embassy Yong Yem.

NUON CHEA, CAMBODIAN DELEGATION DEPART PEKING 16 SEPTEMBER

OW161230Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSIN:YA)--The delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea led by Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Congress' Permanent Committee, left here for home by plane this morning at the end of a successful friendship visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chi Peng-fei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Hsin-yu, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Liang Peng, Wu Chang-kang and Hou Chih-teh, leading members of departments concerned.

Present were also Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China, and Yong Yem, counsellor of the Kampuchean Embassy here.

I. 18 Sep 78

A 11

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OW161538Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)-- The delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea led by Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, returned to Phnom Penh by plane today after winding up a successful visit to China.

Nuon Chea, acting as leader of the Kampuchean party and government delegation from September 7 to 13, participated in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Greeting him at the airport were: the president of the Presidium of the state of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and Vorn Vet.

Also present at the airport were the Chinese ambassador, Sun Hao and the D.P.R.K. ambassador, Kim Mun-hwan.

PRC ENVOY HOSTS PHNOM PENH RECEPTION FOR NUON CHEA

OW172030Y Peking NCNA in English 1947 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea Sun Hao today gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy in honour of the delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea led by Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, congratulating the delegation on its successful visit to China. All members of the delegation attended the reception.

Attending the reception upon invitation were Ieng Sary and Vorn Vet, members of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and deputy prime ministers of Democratic Kampuchea.

Hosts and guests had cordial and friendly talks during the reception. Ambassador Sun Hao said that the visit to China of the delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea led by Chairman Nuon Chea had brought deep fraternal feelings of the Kampuchean people to the Chinese people. The Kampuchea delegation was accorded warm welcome in China. All these vividly showed that the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of China and Kampuchea can stand any test.

Chairman Nuon Chea said that this visit was crowned with tremendous success. He was deeply impressed by the Chinese people's display of internationalism through their plain living. He said: "We firmly believe that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties, countries and peoples in the struggle against the common enemy will be consolidated and developed."

A number of Kampuchean ministers and senior officials attended the reception.

Diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy in Kampuchea were also present.

A Chinese film was shown after the reception.

PRC NATIONALS IN VIETNAM SUFFER FROM 'RESTRICTIONS'

CW160736Y Peking NCNA in English 0718 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--Some Chinese nationals recently returned from Vietnam, have revealed that many Chinese residents in Vietnam suffer from restrictions placed upon their personal liberty, feel a lack of security and are constantly threatened by the Vietnamese authorities.

The Vietnamese assertion that Chinese nationals live in safety and stability is a lie fabricated by the Vietnamese authorities.

Reports have been received from Yu I Pass, Tunghsing (Kwangsi) and Hokou (Yunnan). In one report, a young victimized Chinese newly returned from Hanoi by the name of Wang said that on the evening of August 11 and at dawn the next day, the Vietnamese authorities attacked the Chinese nationals quartered at the Railway Station Hotel in Hanoi. He quoted a Vietnamese policeman who was on duty at the scene as saying that a minimum of 210 Chinese nationals had been arrested in Hanoi that night. Another victimized Chinese, Wang Nan-huai from Ho Chi Minh City, said that he had witnessed in person the arrest of the Chinese resident Chang Chia-chien and his wife. He added that the couple's whereabouts were still unknown today.

At the beginning of August, the Vietnamese authorities increased surveillance of the residences of Chinese living in Hanoi. Special agents were dispatched to hide in Vietnamese houses close to those of the Chinese, their orders being to record the names of all persons who passed in and out of the Chinese residences. The Vietnamese public security men have continually harassed Chinese residents under the cloak of checking residence cards. Lo Hai-lam, a Chinese from Ha Coi town, Quang Ninh Province, revealed that recently the Vietnamese security men often arrested Chinese residents at night taking them from their homes or catching them in the streets. Chu Kuo-chu, a returnee to Tungh-sin (Kwangsi) from Vietnam, said that on the evening of August 29, the Vietnamese authorities arrested 20-30 young Chinese residents in Mong Cai, a Vietnamese town across the river, on the pretext of checking their residence cards.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities also practiced persecutions of various kinds against those Chinese residents who went to the Chinese Embassy to apply for certificates to return to China. Some were even arrested on their way to the embassy. A 61 year old fisherman Chang San said that on August 11 just when he was on his way to the Chinese Embassy to obtain a return certificate he was arrested by the Vietnamese security men in a park near the embassy. He was grouped with other Chinese residents arrested near the Chinese Embassy, and cast into a prison where he was detained for five days. There were over 200 other victims in the prison. A young Chinese male who had gone through the formalities for a return to China was also put into the prison and tortured by the Vietnamese security men, he added.

Another young Chinese Kung Chi-fang, a former Vietnamese train stoker who was dismissed from his work last May, declared that when he went to the Chinese Embassy to obtain a return certificate, he was arrested and then detained in the No 30 police station of Ba Dinh area for one day. At the same time, three Chinese residents from Ho Chi Minh City and two others from Quang Ninh Province were also arrested. The victimized Chinese residents from Lao Cai, a Vietnamese border city, said that whoever went to the Chinese Embassy for return certificates would be interrogated by the Vietnamese security men and accused of the "crimes" of "carrying on reactionary activities" and "having ties with the Chinese Embassy." Tan Hao-po, formerly a principal of the Chinese residents' school in Lao Cai, his wife, and other Chinese residents were accused of these "crimes" and arrested on August 6. On August 22, as soon as Kung Chi-fang returned to Lao Cai from Hanoi, the Vietnamese security men and armed militiamen came to his home and attempted to arrest him. He was successful in fleeing away. Early last month, the Chinese actress Chu Ying had just returned home after receiving a return certificate from the Chinese Embassy, when the Vietnamese security men ransacked her home and arrested her.

1. 18 Sep 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in response to a Commission for Propaganda to End War to bring on anti-China activities. The central authorities of Vietnam has an order that "all the Hoa people who do not return to China will be regrouped somewhere."

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV ENCROACHMENTS

OW180921Y Peking NCNA in English 0904 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note to the Vietnamese Embassy here today strongly protested against the encroachment upon Chinese territorial integrity and sovereignty by armed troops and police dispatched by the Vietnamese authorities.

Of late, the note says, the Vietnamese side has sent large numbers of armed personnel and militiamen across the Sino-Vietnamese boundary deliberately to carry out provocations against Chinese frontier guards and border inhabitants and create incidents. They set up barbed wire entanglements, dug trenches and erected barricades in many areas on the Chinese side of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary. This is a serious step taken by the Vietnamese side to encroach upon Chinese territorial integrity and sovereignty and further aggravate the relations between the two countries.

It says: The Chinese Government solemnly points out that the above-mentioned Vietnamese fortifications and installations have been made in places scores or even hundreds of metres deep in Chinese territory--in the Ponien Hill, Puchai Hill, Nunghuai and Puyingting areas in the vicinity of Yu I Pass of Pinghsiang City, the Peichen Mountain area of Lungchow County, and the Nunggen area of Lapo County, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region of China; and in the area north of Chintsaitang of Hokou County, and in the Koso River area of Hokou County, Yunnan Province of China. Graver still is the fact that the Vietnamese side has even planted mines in some areas on the Chinese side of the boundary near the Yu I Pass.

On August 26 this year, six armed Vietnamese security men and 12 militiamen intruded into the Sankoshu area of Hokou County, Yunnan Province of China, and reconnoitred there for three hours. On August 20, two armed Vietnamese security men penetrated into Nunghuai area near the Yu I Pass of Pinghsiang City, Kwangsi of China, and stabbed a Chinese youth Li Chih-chuan. On September 2, over 60 armed Vietnamese security personnel and militiamen intruded into the Nungheiao and Nunghei areas of Chingsi County, Kwangsi of China, surrounded Chinese frontier guards and prevented them from carrying on normal patrol, making trouble for more than two hours. On September 2, over 40 armed Vietnamese security personnel and militiamen intruded into the Chingshan area of Funing County, Yunnan Province of China, and kidnapped Chinese peasant Ho Chang-sheng who was working in the field. On September 12, three Vietnamese people on a sailing boat surreptitiously entered Chinese territorial waters near Tunghsing County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, on a reconnaissance mission. They were discovered by Chinese militiamen who brought them to shore for investigation. However, these Vietnamese attempted to seize the rifles from the Chinese militiamen, injured one of them and fled.

The Chinese Government lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese Government against the encroachment upon Chinese territorial integrity and sovereignty by the Vietnamese side, and solemnly demands an immediate end to all such encroachments by the Vietnamese side and the removal of all its fortifications, installations and mines on Chinese territory, the note says. The Vietnamese authorities, it declares, must shoulder all responsibility for the consequences arising from the Vietnamese encroachment upon Chinese territorial integrity and sovereignty.

NCNA COMMENTARY HITS VIETNAMESE 'EGOCENTRISM'

OW170230Y Peking NCNA in English 0212 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[NCNA commentary: "Hanoi's Egocentrism"]

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA commentary by Chi Chiao)--The Vietnamese negotiator to the Sino-Vietnamese talks in Hanoi, Hoang Bich Son, has said something truly remarkable at the negotiating table. After declaring that his country was opposed to imperialism, colonialism and international reactionaries, he went on to say that therefore "those who say we (the Vietnamese authorities--editor) are in opposition to them place themselves in the ranks of imperialism and international reactionaries."

This representative of the Vietnamese authorities was actually laying down a formula: "We are against villains and therefore whoever says that we are against him is declaring himself a villain." It is clear that Hanoi is sinking deeper and deeper into arrogance and metaphysical reasoning. To cite another instance, a commentary in the Vietnamese QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has the audacity to claim that "the people of the world and the progressive forces regard Vietnam as 'the conscience of the age' and make one's attitude toward Vietnam's revolutionary cause as a yardstick by which to judge whether one is on the side of justice and revolution or injustice and counter-revolution."

What a marvellous yardstick! All who are in favour of the "cause" of the Vietnamese authorities are upholders of justice and revolution and those who are against it are against justice and revolution. So everyone is seen by his attitude toward the Vietnamese authorities. This egocentrism and hegemonism bluntly stated by a government representative is indeed surprising and disgusting.

It is true that in the years of Vietnamese people's resistance against imperialist aggression, the world public considered their anti-imperialist cause just and revolutionary. But from this one cannot draw the conclusion that since the Vietnamese people fought against imperialist aggression, the Vietnamese authorities are forever the incarnation of justice. Is it just for Hanoi to embark on aggression against Kampuchea as soon as the war of resistance against U.S. aggression was over? Is it just for Hanoi to pursue an anti-China and anti-Chinese course, to deny hundreds of thousands of Chinese nationals means of livelihood and to drive them out of the land? Is it just for Hanoi to follow a superpower in pursuing a hegemonist line?

Having turned its back on the anti-imperialist cause, the Vietnamese authorities now serve as a "reliable bulwark" and "outpost" of hegemonism and have thus added a page of infamy to the glorious annals of anti-imperialism of the Vietnamese people. Yet, they have the gall to flaunt the banner of anti-imperialism and claim to be "the conscience of the age" in the eyes of "the people of the world and the progressive forces." One cannot help wondering if Hanoi has lost all sense of reality.

Going a step further, one will see that the final yardstick of Hanoi to judge who is revolutionary and who is counterrevolutionary is not its own, and that Hanoi actually dances to the tune of the Kremlin.

It is well-known that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has aimed and is aiming at the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. And when this aim was viciously attacked by Moscow, Hanoi lost no time in accusing the ASEAN of "going counter to the aspirations of the Southeast Asian peoples for genuine independence, peace and neutrality." No doubt, in the eyes of Hanoi, the ASEAN should be on the side of "injustice and counter-revolution" and "has placed itself in the ranks of imperialism and international reactionaries." Now, Moscow has changed its mind and decided to court the ASEAN's favour. And without the slightest hesitation Hanoi declared its "agreement" with the ASEAN's aims.

1. 18 Sep 78

A 15

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

does not even hesitate to contradict itself?

The people of the world have their own yardstick to judge who are for or against revolution. The Southeast Asian and other countries and people are well aware what Hanoi's egocentrism means. Despite Hanoi's dramatic professions that it stands for "genuine independence" and "peace" with its neighbours, the ASEAN remains wary of what is really in Hanoi's mind, because they see the ominous shadow of that superpower behind the Vietnamese authorities.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA MEETS BURMESE COUNTERPART

OW151650Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and feted Burmese Foreign Minister Brigadier General Myint Maung at noon today. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung, department director Shen Ping and deputy directors Wang Hsiao-yun and Kao Chien-chung, of the Foreign Ministry.

Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun attended.

This morning, Brigadier General Myint Maung and his party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here.

The Burmese guests also visited a rural people's commune.

The Burmese foreign minister and his party left here this evening for a visit to Chengtu in the company of Shen Ping. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and others.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT

OW151847Y Peking NCNA in English 1548 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chen Hsin-jen, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, presented his credentials to President Ferdinand E. Marcos at the Malacanang Palace here this afternoon.

After accepting the credentials, President Marcos had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador. The president asked the ambassador to convey his best wishes to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Yeh Chieng-ying and Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien. The president said he is satisfied with the development of the existing friendly relations between the Philippines and China. He said he is certain that there will be closer friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples.

Ambassador Chen Hsin-jen arrived here on September 12. He was received by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo on September 13.

SOUTH ASIA

NEPALESE AMITY GROUP FETES TIBETAN DELEGATION

OW151403Y Peking NCNA in English 2003 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, 14 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Nepal-China Cultural Council gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting Tibet Autonomous Region goodwill delegation of the People's Republic of China.

Maniharsha Jyoti, president of the Nepal-China Cultural Council, said in a toast that the first visit by a delegation from China's Tibet Autonomous Region is of great significance to strengthening the traditional economic, trade and cultural relations between the two countries.

In reply, Chen Ching-po, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation, praised the Nepal-China Cultural Council for its efforts in promoting friendship and cooperation between China and Nepal. He expressed the confidence that with the joint effort of the two countries and the two peoples as well as the effort of the Cultural Council, the close and friendly relations will develop further.

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei was present at the reception.

The delegation called on Rabindra Nath Sharma, Nepalese minister of food, agriculture and irrigation, yesterday and Pashupati Shumshere Rana, state minister of education, today.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES INDIAN-CHINESE RELATIONS

OW161704Y Peking NCNA in English 1632 GMT 16 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--Indian Minister of External Affairs Atal Behari Vajpayee told a press conference here Thursday that he is going to visit Peking at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

When asked whether he had spoken about his forthcoming visit to Peking during his talks with the Soviet leaders, he said, "Yes. My forthcoming visit to Peking was mentioned during our talks. I told the Soviet leaders that the Indian Janata Party Government is devoted to improving relations with its neighbours. We have been in a large measure successful in this respect. The Indian sub-continent is peaceful at present. A bridge of new understanding has been built and a kind of close economic cooperation has started."

He noted, "China is our northern neighbour. There is no need for me to go into details about the rise and fall in the relations between India and the People's Republic of China. However, the process of normalization of relations initiated by the former government in the form of exchange of ambassadors has been accelerated. New contacts in the fields of trade, sports and culture have been established."

The Indian foreign minister said, "There are problems in the relations between India and the People's Republic of China. Territorial question is one of them. I hope that these problems will be solved on the basis of the five principles of coexistence."

EUROPE

HUA MEETS, PETES ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER MANESCU

OW151518Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

"I am very glad to have you here to China after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." Prime Minister Manca Manescu accompanied me throughout my visit to Romania. Here I would like to thank President Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manca Manescu once again for your cordial reception and hospitality." After the meeting, Chairman Hua gave a banquet in honour of Prime Minister Manescu and his party. Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, was present at the meeting and the banquet.

Members of Prime Minister Manescu's party attending the banquet were Nicolae Constantin, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the Galati County Party Committee; Ignat Alexandru, advisor to the prime minister; and Rus Alexandru, the prime minister's attache. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and diplomatic officials of the embassy attended.

Also present were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-premier; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-premier; Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Wang Tao-han, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS CHENGDU MUNICIPALITY

OW162217Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1814 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Chengtu, Sep 16--Manca Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his party arrived in Chengtu from Peking by special plane this morning. They were accompanied by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council.

Greeting the distinguished Romanian guests at the airport were Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Lu Ta-tung, member of the CCP Central Committee, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Jen Ming-tao, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Mi Chien-shu, third secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Wang Feng, secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned including Yen Chang-ching and Kuo Chao-chi.

The Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Prime Minister Manescu and his party. Among the guests were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu who accompanied the prime minister here and other diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy.

Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Liu Hua, deputy director of a department under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attended the banquet.

Chairman Chao Tzu-yang and Prime Minister Manescu proposed toasts to the growing friendship between the people of China and Romania.

Chairman Chao Tzu-yang said: Today we are very glad to have the opportunity to welcome you here. On behalf of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the people of the whole province, I extend our warm greetings to you.

Not long ago, I had the honor to accompany Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to pay a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. During the visit, I personally saw how the Romanian people have, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, followed the Marxist-Leninist principle to independently initiate their own principles and policies in accordance with the characteristics of their country. The people of the whole country are united as one and are promoting socialist construction at a high speed with great enthusiasm. The people's standard of living has been rising constantly. All these facts left a deep impression on us. We sincerely wish the Romanian people still greater successes in fulfilling various fighting tasks set forth by the 11th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the grand National Assembly. The friendship between China and Romania carefully cultivated by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Ceausescu will certainly prosper and last forever, as will the towering pines on the Carpathian Mountains and Mount Omei.

Prime Minister Manescu said: Today I have come to your beautiful Szechwan Province following Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's trip to Romania a month ago and have received your kind hospitality. I am very grateful to you.

Prime Minister Manescu said: President Ceausescu and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have paid friendly visits to each other's country. Their visits have written a golden chapter in the annals of the relations between our two parties and the people of our two countries. This is of great historical significance. We are now advancing on the road of friendship paved by President Ceausescu and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng for our two parties and the people of our two countries. We sincerely wish you great success in your socialist construction work.

The Romanian prime minister and his party visited a measuring instruments and cutting tools plant this afternoon in Chengtu and also paid a visit to the Tu Fu museum.

YUGOSLAV STATE-PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW151813Y Peking NCNA in English 1741 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 15 Sep, (HSINHUA)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, left here for home by air this evening with the Yugoslav state and party delegation led by him.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Present were Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic, Mrs. Ostojic and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

Yesterday evening, Ambassador Ostojic and his wife gave a banquet for the delegation. Vice-Chairman Ulanfu attended.

While in Peking, the Yugoslav comrades visited the museum of Chinese history, a rural people's commune and a machine tools plant. They also toured places of historical interest and scenic spots and saw an acrobatic performance.

WU TE WELCOMES PARIS MAYOR JACQUES CHIRAC TO PEKING

OW171258Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--Jacques Chirac, former prime minister of France and mayor of the city of Paris, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Wu Teh and Yeh Lin, chairman and vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and Hsing Jen-hsien, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, greeted the French guest at the airport. Also present was French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud.

Peking Banquet Held

OW171721Y Peking NCNA in English 1650 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--A banquet was given here this evening by the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee in honour of Jacques Chirac, former prime minister of France and mayor of Paris, his wife and other guests of his party. Wu Te, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, had a cordial meeting with the French guests before the banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, Wu Te pointed out that there had been an increasing exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries and more friendly contacts between their peoples, and the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges had been strengthened since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France. The further strengthening and development of the relations between the two countries, he said, would be in the interests not only of the Chinese and French people, but of the people the world over.

He said that Mr. Chirac was a familiar friend of the Chinese people, who had actively stood for more contacts between the two countries and made contributions in this aspect. Wu Te expressed the conviction that his visit would further promote the friendship between the people of the two countries, and the people of their capitals in particular.

Mayor Chirac replied that the enthusiastic and hospitable reception accorded to him in Peking had convinced him that "the common points between France and China are fundamental." He said that despite the profound differences in their political and social systems, the policies of France and China were in effect based on some simple principles from which they both hoped to maintain national independence and firmly defend their sovereignty and their security in the world.

He said that there were many solid reasons to strengthen the mutual understanding and friendly coexistence between the two countries. In this way, he said, "we can jointly face the perils in the world, which is now in a dangerous situation, a period of violent changes and upheavals." He proposed a toast to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of Paris and Peking.

French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud and other officials of the French Embassy were present. Also present were Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Sung Chih-kuang, assistant minister of foreign affairs.

I. 18 Sep 78

A 20

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WU TE INDICATES 'COOLING' IN PRC-LAOS RELATIONS

OW180128Y Paris AFP in English 2339 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (AFP)--China believes that Laos is henceforth completely dominated by Vietnam. This estimation was formulated for the first time yesterday by Wu Te, mayor of Peking and Politburo member, in talks with former French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, now mayor of Paris.

Mr. Chirac, who arrived yesterday for an official visit, asked Mr. Wu about the situation between Vietnam and Cambodia and told him about the situation between Vietnam and Cambodia and told him about the break in relations between France and Laos. Mr. Wu replied: "Laos is completely controlled by Vietnam." He also mentioned the presence of numerous "Soviet experts" in Laos.

Mr. Wu's statement showed there was a marked cooling in relations between Peking and Vientiane and surprised observers insofar as China maintains large-scale co-operation with Laos, notably the building of a major road network in the north. Mr. Wu also violently criticized Vietnam for having "attacked" Cambodia, adding however that the Cambodians "are not giving in."

The high Chinese official said he hoped the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict would be settled gracefully, but showed pessimism in adding that it was a "long-term conflict." "The crux of the problem is that Vietnam is trying to group itself, Laos and Cambodia together in a so-called Indochinese federation, but Cambodia rejects this," he continued.

Mr. Chirac, who leads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), asked Mr. Wu what China thought of the direction of President Jimmy Carter's policy concerning the withdrawal of American troops from Korea. In reply, Mr. Wu declared: "The United States should have withdrawn its troops a long time ago, but it has not done so. [Quotation marks as received] The only solution to the Korean problem, he said, is reunification by peaceful means.

VICE-PREMIER FANG I MEETS W. GERMAN SCIENTISTS

OW171307Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep. (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this morning with the delegation of the Max-Planck Society from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Dietrich Ranft, secretary-general of the society.

Erwin Wickert, the F.R.G. ambassador to China, took part in the meeting.

Present were Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Liu Yang-Chiao, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Huang Chia-ssu, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Scientific Cooperation Pact Signed

OW151819Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep. (HSINHUA)--An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of China and the Max-Planck Society of the Federal Republic of Germany was signed here this afternoon.

Under the agreement, the two sides will exchange scientists, hold academic symposiums, work on joint projects and exchange scientific publications, samples, regents and other materials. This is expected to promote the friendly relations and cooperation between China and West Germany, especially between the institutions affiliated to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Max-Planck Society and their scientists.

Among those attending the signing ceremony were Li Chang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Erwin Wickert, West German ambassador to China.

Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Dietrich Ranft, secretary-general of the Max-Planck Society, signed the agreement. After the signing ceremony, Vice-President Li Chang gave a cocktail party in celebration of the signing of the document.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES TURKEY FOR HOME

OW161708Y Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Hsi Yeh-sheng left Istanbul for home today after paying a seven-day visit to Turkey. The delegation held negotiations with a Turkish delegation in Ankara as the first meeting of the Sino-Turkish joint trade committee. In their talks, the two delegations reviewed the performance of trade between the two countries and exchanged views extensively on matters of trade expansion between China and Turkey.

The Chinese delegation also visited industrial, agricultural and historical sites in the country.

The governments of China and Turkey had signed a trade agreement in Peking in 1974, which calls for the establishment of a Sino-Turkish joint trade committee.

NETHERLANDS HARBOR CONSTRUCTION GROUP MEETS KANG SHIH-EN

OW171650Y Peking NCNA in English 1612 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the harbour construction technology mission from Netherlands led by I.H. Wijsman, chairman of the Council for the People's Republic of China of the Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion.

J. Dolleman, Netherlands ambassador to China, was present at the occasion. Present were Yeh Fei, minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned.

The delegation arrived in Peking on August 27 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications.

Meets PRC Ministers

OW171652Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--Yeh Fei, minister of communications, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Netherlands harbour construction technology mission led by I.H. Wijsman, chairman of the Council for the People's Republic of China of the Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion.

I. 18 Sep 78

A 22

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

After the meeting, Minister Yeh Fei dined the Netherlands friends.

Netherlands Ambassador to China J. Dolleman was present on the occasion.

Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang met and had a warm and friendly talk with the mission on September 15.

While in China, the Netherlands friends visited the Lienyun Harbour, Nanking and Shanghai and had technical discussions with Chinese experts.

The mission will leave Peking for home shortly.

PRC BROADCASTING DELEGATION SIGNS PACT, ENDS FRENCH VISIT

OW151405Y Peking NCNA in English 2138 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese broadcasting and television delegation led by Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, left here for home today after concluding its visit to France.

Following its visits to Sweden and West Germany, the delegation arrived here on September 1 for a visit in accordance with the Sino-Franco cultural exchange agreement.

During its stay in France, it was warmly received by French television, broadcasting and industrial circles, visited Paris, Bordeaux and Toulouse and exchanged experience with the French side.

The delegation signed an agreement with the Societe Nationale de Television Francaise 1 yesterday, stipulating that both the Chinese and French sides exchange TV programmes, and further develop their relations of professional cooperation.

NCNA CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES FRENCH MILITARY EXERCISE

OW161339Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[News feature: "French Reserves Fight Potential Enemy"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Paris, 15 Sep (HSINHUA correspondent Yao Yun)--France called up a division of reserves for a full-scale war exercise last week against the potential invader. Both its defence minister and army chief of staff went to the field to inspect the operations of the country's reserve, mobilized for the first time after the Second World War.

This correspondent was among those invited to fly to Sarlat, 100 kilometres south of Limoges, in central France, to watch the two-day simulated battle code-named "Sarigue." Four infantry regiments and a sapper company, totalling some 4,000 men, equipped with rocket guns, bazookas and mortars and with the support of tanks and armoured cars, were to defeat two enemy regiments airdropped to seize two nearby airfields for a massive ground invasion.

I. 18 Sep 78

A 23

PR2
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

From the air, the scene was a beautiful stretch of green hilly pasture. Only at the observatory on the hill we saw it was skirted by earthworks of machinegun nests and other fortifications. Telecommunication vehicles were camouflaged waiting to give the signal for the start.

Suddenly the tanks and armoured cars rumbled on and heavy gunfire began. Gun roars, shell bursts and explosions were heard everywhere. Three of the French regiments closed in upon the enemy and pursued them across the river. Soon the din of gunfire died out, followed by loud cheers in the distance announcing the annihilation of the enemy.

"Who were your imaginary enemy?" I asked a senior French officer at lunch. He replied, with a meaningful smile, "You know who he is as well as I do." I could clearly read the message in his smile. Also in last week, just some three days before the French exercise, the Soviet Union started its military manoeuvres "Caucases II," with the seizure of an airfield by airborne forces as a prelude to a ground attack. Could this aggressive exercise be a mere coincidence?

As events develop in the world today, France envisages the need for the rapid mobilization of the reserve against a possible invasion. This is also a problem confronting other West European countries.

According to military sources, the French Government decided to recruit three reserve divisions every year starting from 1980. This mobilization of reserve forces is an important part of the military reorganization programme. It was decided by the French Government in 1975 that the army would consist of 15 standing divisions together with a number of independent units, totalling 310 thousand men. Besides, 14 reserve divisions were to be formed, which would be recruited, trained and equipped by the standing divisions stationed in the six military areas in France. The purpose of this is to build a strong, mobile reserve which is ready to go into combat at a moment's notice to "cope with any foreseeable new threat."

The French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges greeted this correspondent after the exercise. Pointing to the reserve units, he said, "This is mobilization of the people."

MAO'S DEATH COMMEMORATED IN PORTUGAL, ITALY

OW162020Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--UNIDADE POPULAR, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist), published an article today to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The article stresses, "The brilliant theory on the three worlds, one of precious legacies left us by Mao Tsetung, continues to guide the communists and the proletarians in their struggle against hegemonism and Russian social-imperialism."

It notes, "Two years following Chairman Mao's death China is continuing its march forward along with the road from socialism to glorious communism. This founder of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China armed the Chinese people with his important contributions to the theory of Marxism and led them successfully to fulfill tasks and overcome various dangers and difficulties. Mao Tsetung's teachings on the prevention of capitalist restoration and combating revisionism and his theories that there still exists class struggle in the period of socialism and on combating the counter-revolutionary clique 'the gang of four' are now mastered by the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Hua Guo-feng and the present government leaders. Mao Tsetung's teachings and theories have opened up a path for the current bastion of socialism to become a modern and powerful country" within the end of the century.

I. 18 Sep 78

A 24

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The article says in conclusion, "Mao Tsetung's works will continue nourishing the communists and the people of all countries loving liberty and independence."

The Marxist-Leninist party of Italy held a meeting in Florence on September 9 to commemorate the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's death. General Secretary Giovanni Scuderi and about 200 people attended the meeting. On behalf of the Central Committee, Lucio Pasca made a speech at the meeting. He praised Chairman Mao's great contributions to the Chinese socialist revolution and construction, to the world revolution and progress and to the struggle against modern revisionism. He said that the brilliant theory on the three worlds was Mao Tsetung's contribution to the commonwealth of Marxism-Leninism. "We, the Italian communists will never forget all these immortal teachings of Chairman Mao. We should draw strength from him and his works with a view to turning his teachings into reality in our country," he said.

SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN CP'S HAIL MAO, DENOUNCE SOVIET UNION

OW152030Y Peking NCNA in English 1939 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 14 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Swedish Communist Party and the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) recently met in Gothenburg and Oslo. A joint communique was issued after the meetings, reported the Norwegian newspaper KLASSEKAMPEN.

The communique says, "Chairman Mao Tsetung's theory on the three worlds is a great strategic guideline for the working class and people in the struggle in the contemporary world."

It points out, "The theory of the three worlds has answered the question of who are our enemies and who are our friends. It set the task of building the broadest united front against the two hegemonic powers. This theory constitutes the strategy and tactics of the communists and all oppressed peoples to defeat imperialism and propel the revolution to a higher stage. The Swedish Communist Party and the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) strive to apply, in an ever greater extent, this strategy to their policies in practice." The two parties oppose the attacks on this theory by all revisionists.

It adds, "The Soviet Union is the late-comer superpower, the primary source of war and the most dangerous enemy of the world people, whereas U.S. imperialism has been forced to be on the defensive. Therefore, the front against the superpowers should first of all direct its spearhead at Soviet social-imperialism."

It states, "The Soviet Union is using Cuban mercenaries to serve its social-imperialist expansion and backs Vietnam against Kampuchea."

The communique points out that the Soviet Union has increased its military pressure against Norway. Over the past year, it has deployed nuclear submarines in the Baltic, thereby gravely aggravating the military tension in northern Europe. The two parties support the protest against the Soviet deployment of nuclear weapons in the Baltic and demand that the Soviet Union withdraw these weapons immediately.

In conclusion, the joint communique says that the two parties support the principles upheld by the Swedish people in delimiting Baltic waters with the Soviet Union, support the principles upheld by the Norwegian people on the delimitation of the the Barents Sea with the Soviet Union, and reiterate that the Svalbard Archipelago is Norwegian territory. They point out that the Soviet invasion of the northern region of Norway is an obvious preparation for war, and call on the Nordic people to heighten their vigilance and accumulate strength to repulse Soviet provocations.

AFP REPORTS REHABILITATION OF PENG CHEN APPEARS UNDERWAY

OW161030Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (AFP)--The official rehabilitation of a top pre-Cultural Revolution leader, former Peking Mayor Peng Chen, appears underway.

Chinese authorities recently paid tribute to the memory of one of Peng's deputies, Lo Sung-sheng who died on April 27, 1968 at the age of 60, according to the radio here. Lo Sung-sheng's ashes were buried on September 5 at Peking's Papaoshan Cemetery for "Heroes and Revolutionary Martyrs," as well as high-ranking officials. The Chinese radio did not say how the former deputy mayor died, but the holding of this ceremony would indicate that his death passed unreported at the time and that Lo Sung-sheng had fallen in disgrace along with Peng Chen. Lo is the first of Peking's former municipal team to be officially rehabilitated.

Numerous observers citing Chinese sources expect Peng Chen himself to be rehabilitated soon, possibly to head the east China province Kiangsu. No official confirmation has been made and some observers pointed out that such rumours had in the past proved unfounded. Peng Chen was very close to disgraced Chinese President Liu Shao-chi and one of the most influential men in China before the Cultural Revolution. Peng was disgraced in June 1966 after the late Chairman Mao Tsetung accused him of trying to "deviate" the revolution onto an apolitical academic path.

His rehabilitation would be one of the most spectacular since that of another close associate, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, in July last year. Peng Chen's last public appearance was on December 12, 1966 when he underwent a "struggle meeting" kneeling before a jeering crowd of 80,000 with an insulting placard round his neck.

PLA AIR FORCE REHABILITATES PERSECUTED CADRES

OW170608Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[By PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Tsai Shan-wu]

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep--Eliminating interference and overcoming obstacles, the PLA Air Force CCP Committee has resolutely carried out its determined policy toward large numbers of leading cadres at various levels who were victims of attack and persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Presently, over 95 percent of these cadres have been assigned jobs. They are determined to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and conduct continuous revolution at the workposts which the party assigned them so as to contribute to our army's revolutionization and modernization.

In order to usurp party leadership and state power, the Lin Biao antiparty clique did its utmost to push its counterrevolutionary revisionist line in the air force. Using a person's attitude and feeling toward the Lin family as their criterion, the clique vigorously practiced "whoever obeys me will survive; whoever disobeys me will perish" from offices to companies, and attacked and framed large numbers of leading cadres. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the air force party committee has integrated exposure and criticism of the gang with exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and called on all its subordinate party organizations to carry forward our party's revolutionary tradition of seeking truth from facts in examining cadres and to do a good job in reinvestigations and in implementation of the policy on cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions on suppressing counterrevolutionaries and correcting mistakes.

To attack and frame charges against revolutionary comrades, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" produced many false materials. Some of these materials were sheer fabrications designed to frame and shift the blame to others; some were confessions obtained through extortion. In conducting reexaminations, all units first conduct investigations and studies in order to get at the truth of the matter. In reexamining every individual comrade's problem, the original handler of the case, the comrade subjected to examination, the informant and all those familiar with the matter, are always called in and consulted so as to wholly and accurately understand the situation and insure that decisions are based on evidence and that acquittal is made with sufficient grounds. With no evidence against him, a department chief in a certain unit was arrested and jailed by the Lin Piao antiparty clique on the alleged charge of being a traitor. In transferring him for questioning, the clique tried to obtain a confession by fabrication, inducement and extortion, based its conviction on certain fabricated materials, expelled this cadre from the party, demoted and released him from active service, and sent his whole family back to the countryside. In reexamining the case, the case handler reviewed the files and called in the original handler, witnesses and dozens of people who knew the matter well in order to conduct a conscientious investigation and verify the facts. After the facts were verified through investigation, timely action was taken to exonerate the cadre, rehabilitate his reputation, restore his party membership and reinstate him in the unit.

In conducting reexaminations, various air force units always try to first delve into the major problems of the case and distinguish right from wrong in political line but never confuse a cadre's general shortcomings and mistakes with the question of political line. Meanwhile, attention is also paid to distinguishing traitors, special agents and historical counterrevolutionaries from those who have serious political and historical problems; distinguishing counterrevolutionary speeches designed for vicious attack from incidental verbal and written errors; distinguishing erroneous political stands from ideological problems; and distinguishing suicide due to fear of criminal conviction from death by persecution. While adhering to party policies, air force units have also stressed the necessity of understanding not only the phenomenon but also the essence of the matter and of taking into account not only temporary behavior but also the entire history of a cadre. Any conclusion reached in this manner will certainly be more accurate, practical and precise.

While emphasizing the necessity of leaving nothing unresolved in any case, air force units have also paid attention to guarding against bias. Acting on party policies, they have done everything possible to insure total correction in case of a total mistake and partial correction in case of partial mistake. If a serious problem is not resolved after repeated investigation or substantiated by evidence and if the person involved is not satisfied with the proceedings, the air force units usually chose to educate him through patient persuasion, and reach decisions and handle the matter in accordance with party policies. Individuals' irrational demands are usually subjected to serious criticism and education and, in that case, patient and meticulous ideological work is also undertaken to insure that principles are upheld on the one hand and the cadre's problem is reasonably solved on the other.

Working at the forefront of the reexamination, the party secretaries at all levels in the air force have personally taken an interest in solving problems and examining the verdicts. Chang Ting-fa, first secretary of the PLA Air Force CCP Committee and commander of the air force, and Kao Hou-liang, second secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the air force, have personally examined the decisions reached on some cadres by the air force party committee, particularly decisions affecting cadres above the corps level. They have reviewed evidence and altered some of the decisions. In order to reach correct decisions, they sometimes worked with Reexamination Office personnel and the leading cadres in charge of cadre policies to study the decisions word by word.

The secretaries personally handled difficult and important air force cases. In addition to listening to reports by persons who acted as judges and persons who reexamined cases, the party secretaries also held investigation meetings among the masses and performed political and ideological work among examiners and persons being reexamined. At various meetings in the past several years, the principal responsible comrades of the party committees have educated the examinees to consider the political line and the situation as a whole and assume a correct attitude toward their cases. They have talked to some comrades to clarify the latter's thinking and enhance their understanding. They have thus adhered to principles and at the same time showed concern for those comrades politically and fully aroused enthusiasm among the comrades.

In the course of reexamining cases and implementing cadre policies, air force units paid great attention to the cadres' resettlement and rehabilitation. In the past several years, they have seriously taken many effective measures.

1. Reexamined cadres have been promptly assigned jobs in accordance with their situation.

When the air force units were deciding on persecuted and reexamined cadres, they fully understood the reexaminees' ideological, political and physical conditions, past careers and specialities, and listened to the cadres' wishes. The units considered the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors and the overall situation of cadre placement when they were reassigning those cadres. Some of the cadres were promoted to leading posts. Others were simply rehabilitated. Still others were transferred to jobs at the same level as that of their last jobs. Persons whose physical conditions prevented them from resuming their original jobs were given easier jobs. Those who were too weak to work were discharged from their jobs and allowed to rest.

2. Air force units seriously helped dependents and children of persecuted cadres.

The air force units made efforts to eliminate the adverse effects caused by the cases on the cadres' dependents and children no matter where the dependents and children were, how serious the effects were, and how much resistance the units were encountering. The units assigned some personnel to explain the cases to related departments in order to help those departments in clearing or properly treating dependents. When the cases of cadres with serious past mistakes and political problems did not involve their dependents and children, the air force units actively and enthusiastically helped the dependents and children. The warmth of the party's policies has enabled the dependents and children to advance without any ideological burden.

3. Some cadres were incorrectly dealt with and forced to leave their units.

The air force units have redressed the wrong in accordance with directives issued by higher authorities. In line with their situation, some of those cadres have returned to the units and others have been demobilized, transferred to civilian jobs or retired.

The air force party committee pays great attention to reexamination and rehabilitation. Thus, the units concerned, the masses, the cadres themselves and their dependents and children are satisfied with the air force's decisions on a large number of reexamined cadres. They are also satisfied with the job assignments given to reexamined cadres. The cadres who have been assigned jobs after reexamination are working hard and striving to improve themselves at their workposts.

I. 18 Sep 78

E 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KANG KO-CHING DELIVERS REPORT TO PRC WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW161109Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1735 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Work report by Kang Ko-ching to the Fourth National Women's Congress on 9 September 1978: "Lofty Tasks of the Women's Movement in China in the New Period"]

[Summary] Peking, 13 Sep--"Delegates: I have been entrusted by the Third Executive Committee of the National Women's Federation to make a work report to this congress for review and approval. The report is divided into three parts: 1) The Bright Road Traversed by Chinese Women; 2) The Lofty Tasks of Chinese Women in the New Period; and 3) Raise the Work of Women's Federations to a New Level.

"The general theme of the report is: Lofty Tasks of the Women's Movement in China in the New Period.

"The Bright Road Traversed by Chinese Women

"Delegates: Twenty-one years have elapsed since the Third National Women's Congress in September 1957." In these 21 years, the Chinese people have experienced deepening socialist revolution and surging socialist construction. We have come through the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, during which the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were smashed and great victories won in all three struggles between the two lines. Chinese women have been united in struggle and have shown their great revolutionary strength in the revolution and construction of the past 21 years under the banner of Chairman Mao.

Women, as shown by the example of the women of Taching oilfield and Tachai production brigade, were not intimidated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and supported grasping revolution and promoting production and insuring stability and unity during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. "During the sorrowful days of mourning for the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, the masses of women in Peking and throughout the country waged a tit for tat struggle against the 'gang of four.' In order to prevent the party from becoming revisionist and the state from changing its colors, they bravely stepped forward, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang and laid bare their fake left and real right counterrevolutionary features, by word of mouth or in writing, at the risk of prison or even death. Women, including wives and mothers, braved any eventuality to encourage their husbands and sons and daughters to struggle against the gang."

In the past 21 years, women of all nationalities have played a tremendous role in socialist revolution and construction. Women have made great contributions in agriculture, industry, communications and transport, finance and trade, culture and education, science and technology, public health, physical culture national defense and other fields.

On the agricultural front, women are working together with men to tame mountains, harness rivers, fight nature and develop many forms of scientific farming. The number of women workers in industry, communications and transport, finance and trade has increased from some 3 million in 1957 to nearly 30 million now. "Women PLA fighters, militia women and women public security personnel are fighting heroically at their posts to defend the motherland. They have made outstanding achievements and new contributions to national defense construction."

In the past 21 years, the women's movement in our country has undergone fierce struggles between the two classes and two lines. The line of our women's movement is correct. "Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' were the most ferocious enemies of the women's movement in China. Chiang Ching was a despicable scum of Chinese women.

"In their criminal aim to usurp party and state power, they totally negated the achievements of women's work prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, slandered the women's federations as having followed a sinister revisionist line, forcibly disbanded the Women's Federation Organization and ruthlessly persecuted its cadres. The line of the women's movement was disrupted. To varying degrees women's federations at various levels were forced to suspend operations. The work of the National Women's Federation was interrupted for 11 years. Lin Piao and the 'Gang of Four' for a time usurped the leadership of women's federations in some places. In 1975, the 'gang of four' directly intervened in the preparatory group for the Fourth National Women's Federation. They tried their utmost to push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and attempted to change the orientation of the women's movement and turn the Women's Federation Organization into their tool to usurp party and state power." In order to eliminate the poisonous influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" on women's work and to sum up the experience of the women's movement, it is necessary to look back on the road traversed by the women's movement.

The revolutionary women's movement began in our country in the period of the old democratic revolution, but all the revolutionary endeavors of the Chinese people--including Chinese women--of that period failed. This showed us the truth: "Without the leadership of the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat, the Chinese Communist Party, the people's liberation and women's liberation could not possibly succeed. The 4 May movement marked the beginning of the period of the new democratic revolution, and the women's movement in our country became a part of the new democratic movement. During the northern expedition, the revolutionary civil war, the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, the women's movement was closely linked with the revolutionary movement as a whole and developed continually under the leadership of the Communist Party.

With the victory of the people's democratic revolution, Chinese women were liberated and the women's movement entered a new period. We held three national women's congresses in March 1949, April 1953 and September 1957, all of which followed Chairman Mao's theory and line on the women's movement and set forth specific policies and tasks in women's work. Facts proved that the line, policies and tasks set forth by these three congresses were all correct. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, despite interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the masses of women still adhered to Chairman Mao's line and further tempered themselves in revolutionary storms.

Integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the women's movement in China, Chairman Mao personally formulated the theory and line for guiding the women's movement in our country. To comprehensively and accurately study and apply Chairman Mao's theory and line for the women's movement, we must understand the following basic viewpoints:

1. Women constitute a great revolutionary force. The Chinese revolution could not have been victorious without their participation.
2. The women's movement is part of the proletarian revolutionary cause. The emancipation of working women is inseparable from the victory of the entire proletariat and only this victory provides the conditions for the genuine emancipation of women. "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the basic line of the women's movement. The party's central task in various periods is the central task of the women's movement."
3. Participation in social productive labor is a fundamental condition for women's liberation. Only when women are fully mobilized and organized to take part in social productive labor will it be possible to speed up socialist construction, gradually improve women's economic and political status and create material and spiritual conditions for women's complete emancipation.

4. It is necessary to combine the basic interests of women with their immediate interests. "In mobilizing women to take part in the three great revolutionary movements, we must consciously show concern for women's well-being, be responsive to their needs and protect their immediate interests. It is necessary to firmly implement the policy that men and women are equal, enforce the principle of equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex, correctly treat and handle questions of marriage of family and struggle against all ideas of the exploiting classes and behavior against law and discipline which impair women's interests."

5. To develop the women's movement it is necessary to set up women's organizations under the leadership of the party and equip these organizations with full-time women cadres.

6. The just struggles waged by the people of all countries support one another. This is also true with women's liberation. "Chairman Mao always taught us to regard promoting friendly contacts with the women of all countries, learning from their strong points and supporting their just struggle as our bounden internationalist duty."

Chairman Mao was the great savior of the Chinese people and Chinese women. "People of our generation must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner. We must also teach our future generations to always hold Chairman Mao's great banner high. Chairman Mao lives forever in our hearts."

When we remember Chairman Mao, we remember also his close comrade-in-arms, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Te and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who have passed away. Many heroines emerged in the course of the revolution. Memories of revolutionary martyrs such as Hsiang Ching-yu, Yang Kai-hui and Liu Hu-lan are forever engraved in our hearts. We express deep mourning for the late Vice Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning. We also express high respect for our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Soong Ching-ling, Vice Chairman Tsai Chang and Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao.

"The Lofty Tasks of Chinese Women in the New Period"

The Fifth National People's Congress laid down the general tasks for the new period. Women are continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; promoting the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation; and the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology to build China into a powerful socialist country.

"The four modernizations need women, and women need the four modernizations. Realizing the four modernizations is the only way to build a powerful, socialist China. It is the only road to communism and total women's liberation. The general task for the new period is precisely the lofty task of Chinese women in the new period." To fulfill this lofty task, we must strive to accomplish the following.

"1. Render meritorious service on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements."

Class struggle is the driving force behind historical progress. Both at present and for some time to come, we must grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and carry this great struggle through to the end.

"To meet their counterrevolutionary needs of usurping party and state power, Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' stubbornly pushed their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, did their utmost to obliterate the great role of women and thoroughly negated the correct line and the tremendous achievements of the Chinese women's movement."

"They vilified and persecuted veteran women movement workers and revolutionary women cadres, dependents of revolutionary martyrs and cadres, model and advanced women workers, women intellectuals and women scientific and technological personnel. They undermined women's initiative for vigorously working for socialism, disrupted welfare programs for women and children and endangered young children's mental and physical health. Their perverted actions brought serious consequences to the women's liberation cause. After nearly 2 years of penetrating exposure and criticism of the 'gang of four,' we have retrieved that portion of leading power of the women's federation that was usurped by the gang, and have basically distinguished between the right and wrong line in the women's movement. But, we must clearly realize that sustained efforts must still be exerted in order to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' in the women's movement and smash their reactionary ideological system."

The struggle for production is the central link of the four modernizations, because without great progress in industrial and agricultural production and without rapid growth in the national economy, it will be impossible to fulfill the general task for the new period. Chinese women are a formidable labor resource. Their socialist initiative is tremendous and they have always played a vital role in the struggle for production.

"We must continuously carry forward the glorious traditions of hard struggle and of ardently loving physical labor. We must widely mobilize all able-bodied women to throw themselves into the mass movements of learning from Taching in industry and learning from Tachai in agriculture. We must make the best use of women's strong points in the struggle for production, take feasible and effective measures to help women master advanced production techniques and raise their labor productivity to meet the needs of modern industrial and agricultural production."

Scientific experiment is a key link in the four modernizations. Chinese women are noted for diligence, intelligence and ability and are endowed with inexhaustible creativeness. Since China's national liberation, the Chinese women's cultural and scientific-technological levels have markedly risen.

"We ardently hope that all women scientists and technicians will devote themselves to their work, perfect their skills constantly, boldly scale new heights and serve the great motherland with their advanced scientific achievements. Our party has always attached great importance to training women cadres and technicians. We firmly believe that leaders on various fronts are also enthusiastic about training skilled women technicians capable of operating modern equipment, women commune members becoming familiar with modern farming techniques, women management personnel and leading women cadres able to manage modern industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as training tens of thousands of women inventors, scientists, agriculturists, writers, artists, educators, medical and health experts, engineers and designers, and other outstanding specialists. Our time is noted for producing heroes. Our Chinese women with their glorious revolutionary traditions will certainly offer their abundant achievements to the modernization of science and technology."

"2. Be good logistics supporters to the four modernizations."

To realize the four modernizations, we must do a good job in logistics service to comrades fighting on the production, scientific research and other fronts can devote themselves to production.

Women form the main force in logistics. Among them are women child care and educational workers, sales clerks, cooks, street sweepers, nurses, barefoot doctors and other service personnel who are making extraordinary contributions in their ordinary posts.

"Women's federation organizations must show warm concern for the vast number of women staff members and workers on the logistics front, penetratingly study their problems, reflect their reasonable demands, coordinate with departments concerned to solve their real problems, and correctly implement wage, welfare, workers insurance and incentive policies."

"3. Carefully foster and educate the next generation for the revolution."

Children are the future of the revolution and the hope of our motherland. Today's children will become a formidable force in the 21st century to propel our country toward communism. It is a strategic task of the party and state and a lofty responsibility of women in the new period to carefully train and educate today's children to become reliable inheritors of the revolutionary cause.

"Since national liberation, China's young children, under the meticulous care and education of the party and the government, have matured healthily. They have obeyed Chairman Mao's teachings and learned to love their motherland, the people, physical labor, science and public property, thereby establishing new socialist practices among the young generation.

"Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' used 'those who are skilled in creating disorders can become officials,' 'studying is useless' and other such most corruptive and reactionary ideas to poison our young children in a vain attempt to destroy our next generation. After the 'gang of four' was smashed and under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, marked changes have taken place in the spiritual outlook of our young children. They have studied hard and obeyed discipline. Their parents, particularly their mothers, sincerely thank the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for saving our next generation and for striving to educate them to be revolutionaries with balanced moral, intellectual and physical training. But we must also see that our struggle to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' and our task to contend with the exploiting classes for the next generation are still very arduous, lengthy tasks."

4. Use socialist ideas to handle marriages and family relations well.

"We must use socialist concepts to correctly view marriage and love. Over the past several years, because of the interference of Lin Piao and the 'gang of four,' our social productivity has been seriously damaged. Class enemies in our society have seized the opportunity to make trouble, the 'four olds' [old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits] have reappeared, marriages based on wealth or arranged by parents alone are again thriving, bourgeoisie and feudalist ideas are on the rampage and women are continuously subjected to persecution. We must, while deepening the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the 'gang of four,' destroy the 'four olds' and replace them with new ones, change old habits and customs, deal blows against evil bourgeois and feudal practices and establish the proletarian view of marriage and communist morals and practices."

The implementation of planned parenthood to control population growth in a planned way benefits the planned development of the national economy, helps the masses' production, work and study, improves the entire Chinese people's well being and protects the health of mothers and their children. It is therefore an important measure of far-reaching strategic significance.

"Our women's federation organizations must actively coordinate with departments concerned and, in accordance with provisions in the constitution, encourage and promote planned parenthood. They must do patient and meticulous ideological and education work and strive to raise the masses' consciousness of planned parenthood."

"5. Strengthen and develop the domestic and international women's united front."

In the new stage of the development of socialist revolution and construction, we need to further strengthen and develop our women's united front. We must unite with all patriotic women; with women compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao; with women among Overseas Chinese and with women and dependents of those Overseas Chinese already returned to China.

"Complying with Chairman Mao's three worlds theory and his teaching on resting hopes on the people of various nations, we will strengthen and develop friendly contacts with women of other countries. We will unite with the women's anti-imperialist, antihegemony and anticolonialist forces in various nations, form a broad, united front with them and launch resolute struggles against the hegemonic acts and war schemes of social imperialists and imperialists. We will strengthen our close unity with women in socialist countries and support and learn from each other. We will strengthen our close unity with women in socialist countries and support and learn from each other. We will strengthen our unity, cooperation and friendly contacts with women of the Third World. We will resolutely support the women's anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antihegemony struggles in the developing nations in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania, as well as their struggles to defend national independence and state sovereignty, develop national economy and demand and protect the rights of women and children."

We should also promote mutual understanding with women in countries of the second world. We acclaim the signing of China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and wish to make friends with our Japanese sisters for generations to come. We should adhere to proletarian internationalism, be modest and learn advanced things from foreign countries, including advanced culture, science and technology and their good experience in welfare work for women and children in order to contribute to the rapid development of our national economy.

"Raise the Work of Women's Federation to a New Level"

"Delegates! Chinese women are faced with the noble task of realizing the four modernizations for socialism in the new historical period. This task sets a higher demand on the work of the women's federation. Under the absolute leadership of the party, we must greatly improve our leadership, thinking, work style and methods and bring about a new outlook in the work of the women's federation, so as to meet the need of the four modernizations."

1. We need to learn well how to carry out ideological and political work under our new historical conditions. We should mobilize and organize women to fight for the implementation of the line of the 11th national congress of the party and the general task for the new period set by the Fifth National People's Congress. This is the central task of the women's federation in carrying out ideological and political work.

"We must penetratingly and thoroughly expose and criticize the towering crimes of the 'gang of four' for reversing the relationship of people to enemy, confusing the two different kinds of contradictions, hurling charges and accusations right and left, using their big stick everywhere and cruelly persecuting and suppressing the people. We must completely eradicate their pernicious influence. Our women's federation must revive and carry forward our fine tradition of reasoning, revive and carry forward democratic style and activate democratic life."

2. We need to learn well how to do a good job in carrying out mass work. "How can we improve the work of the women's federation and obtain new experiences? Based on Marxism, there is only one answer from the practice of the masses of people. We should never forget Chairman Mao's teaching on 'the line of the Communist Party is the line of the people.' The women's federation is a people's organization and a bridge between the party and the masses of women."

"Maintaining close ties with the masses and fully following the mass line is the lifeline of the work of the Women's Federation." Lin Piao and the "gang of four" sabotaged the mass line and the fine style of maintaining close ties with the masses advocated by Chairman Mao. We must eradicate their pernicious influence and establish the Marxist viewpoint that the masses of people are the masters of history. As to those erroneous and unjust cases created by Lin Piao and the "gang of four", we must dare to adhere to principle, correct mistakes and exonerate those victims of Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

3. We need to learn well how to carry out investigations and studies and the method of using advanced experiences to lead our work under our new historical conditions. In the new historical period many advanced individuals, advanced units, advanced things and advanced experiences will emerge continuously. Persons in charge of women's work should see this new situation, do more investigations and studies and use advanced experiences to promote the progress of the entire field of women's work.

"To raise the work of the Women's Federation to a new level, the key lies in consolidating and building well the leading groups of women's federations at various levels. We also need to conscientiously consolidate and strengthen the work of women's organizations at the grassroots level. We need to select and assign to leading groups those women cadres who have undergone the test of class struggle, taken a firm and clear-cut stand in the struggle to oppose Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' and who have had experiences in their work, using democratic and mass line methods in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the cause of the Proletarian Revolution and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young."

The National Women's Federation should restore the women's cadre school. And women's federations in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should also create conditions for running women's cadre schools.

This congress is a new starting point for our country's women's work. Many things can be done in carrying out women's work. The cause of women's liberation has a bright future. "We must hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow Chairman Hua's instruction: 'Study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again,' assume our important historical task, along with the people of the entire country, and advance striding out on the road of the new Long March in the revolutionary spirit of not wasting a minute or second!"

Fang I, Yu Chiu-li Address

OW151634Y Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I and Yu Chiu-li spoke on science, technology and education and on the national economy at the Fourth National Women's Congress yesterday and today.

After dealing with the world advances in science and technology, Fang I said that China has entered a new stage of development in science and technology. Education was of prime importance for bringing up a mighty contingent of scientific and technological workers, he added.

Fang I pointed out that women accounted for nearly one third of the more than four million scientific and technical personnel in China and that they formed a much larger proportion among teachers. The development of science and technology and the bringing-up of tens of thousands of young people in China were inseparable from their hard work, he said. The vice-premier commended some women scientists, technicians and teachers for their important contributions.

He said that China should have the world's first rate women scientists, inventors, educationists and experts in all other fields. He encouraged women to make still bigger progress.

Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li dealt with China's excellent situation in the national economy and the work that needs to be done for the four modernizations. He said: "Our party quickly changed the situation of stagnation and even recession in the national economy that had lasted for a long time due to disruption and sabotage by the gang of four and steered socialist construction onto the road of steady growth and healthy development."

Yu Chiu-li stated that fighting for the four modernizations was a great revolution. "This revolution is no less arduous or less significant than any of the previous revolutions led by our party. In certain aspects, it even exceeds them," he stressed. Yu Chiu-li said that the great cause "called for the hard work of the whole Chinese people and also opened up a broad prospect for their ingenuity and talents." He urged the Chinese women, who had already made great contributions in the revolutionary wars and in socialist revolution and construction, to contribute still more to the cause. The vice-premier praised the Chinese women as "a great force".

After their speeches, the delegates broke into group discussions.

Female Scientists Attend

OW160929Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--The well-known woman physicist, Lin Lan-ying spoke for all the women scientists and technicians attending the current national women's congress when she declared that they would "prop up half the sky in the march towards the modernization of science and technology". She also pledged to "contribute to raising the scientific-cultural level of Chinese women."

Her statement at the congress was a response to the call from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying in their inscriptions for the congress. In these they called on Chinese women to contribute their share to making China a modern, socialist country. Women account for one third of China's four million scientists and technicians.

Lin Lan-ying is a deputy director of the semi-conductor institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Upon her return from the United States in the mid-fifties, she took part in setting up and developing this branch of science. Her voice shook slightly when she told congress delegates of the interest of the late Chairman Mao and Premier Chou had shown in their work and of the personal encouragement they had given her. Lin Lan-ying said that shortly before this year's national science congress her team had grown for the first time in China gallium phosphide single crystals in a high pressure vertical pulling furnace they had designed and made themselves. Her team was particularly proud of this achievement as it meant they could produce materials needed for the development of light emission diodes--materials which up till then could not have been supplied from within the country.

She announced that she intended to "produce semi-conductor silicons and other semi-conductor materials of the highest standards within the shortest possible time". The 60-year-old Lin Lan-ying drew enthusiastic applause when she declared that she would "work another twenty years for the country".

Chang Tsung-chun, a 47-year-old geologist who comes from the sparsely populated sandstorm-prone Chinghai Plateau, said in an address to the congress that she would give her all to the development of China's sciences. She is just one of the eminent women scientists trained since the founding of new China. She graduated from the Chinese Mining Institute in 1955. Now she is deputy director of the Chinghai Salt Lake Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Over the past 13 years she has conducted research on the exploitation and utilization of the Charhan, the biggest salt lake in the world. She is a woman of great determination and who is highly energetic. She did field work all year round on the isolated plateau, something no women ever undertook before liberation.

Chiang Tsung-chun's main achievement was with large-scale brine pumping experiments to mine liquid beds of rock salt and also in tackling mechanization of the solid phase rock beds in the lake. "Of course, there is hardship involved in my work and many enormous difficulties. However, the great importance of my work has encouraged me to overcome the hardship and difficulties. To realize the four modernizations, we need to display a spirit of daring to surmount every difficulty," the geologist said to a HSINHUA correspondent.

At the congress, 50-year-old Pan Ching-li, a leading member of the laboratory team working in the field of plant morphology and cytology in the Northwest Institute of Botany, stated her goal of making a breakthrough in her study of the pollencell culture of wheat within two years. She began research on anther culture in 1972. After one year she succeeded in cultivating rape and wheat at seedlings from pollen embryo through continuous cell division. In 1974 she produced a paper on this subject. Three years later, Pan Ching-li scored a new success in simplifying the anther culture procedure, thus providing method of further controlling test-tube pollen embryo development.

Pan Ching-li delivered a paper on wheat pollen development at the Sino-Australian Symposium on Plant Tissue Culture held in Peking in May of this year.

Scientific Work Reports

OW161354Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--The enthusiasm of women peasants in scientific experimentation is reported by rural delegates in a variety of local dialects at the current Fourth National Women's Congress.

In cotton growing Kiangsu Province, it is reported, 1.5 million women peasants are emulating in raising cotton yields. In Huajung County, Hunan Province, 14,000 women "experts" have undertaken 200 research projects in scientific farming, 40 of which have yielded good results throughout the county.

In the Yushukou people's commune, Kirin Province, a group of 18 women has carried out research in maize growing and evolved a hundred high-yielding varieties.

Successful efforts of an experimental group in Honan's Yuehtan brigade have reduced the brigade's cost of wheat production by 60 percent and enabled it to provide 100 tons of fine seeds to other areas every year. The brigade has in ten years trained 170 women wheat-growers.

Reported at the congress are also successes of other research groups scattered throughout the country, on the plains, in the mountains and across the grasslands.

Many of the groups are named "March 8," after International Women's Day. They do research in the cultivation of crops, animal husbandry, plant protection, meteorology, pig raising and other subjects.

Participation in socialist production is basic for the liberation of women, said main reporter Kang Ko-ching at the congress, and the 260-odd women delegates from the rural areas say they find this true.

Honorary Chairmen Elected

OW170800Y Peking NCNA in English 0708 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--Soong Ching-ling, Tsai Chang and Teng Ying-chao today were unanimously elected honorary chairmen of the National Women's Federation at the Fourth Chinese National Women's Congress. The delegates warmly applauded election of these women for decades involved in revolutionary struggles and the liberation of Chinese women.

Constitution Approved

OW171314Y Peking NCNA in English 0205 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Fourth National Women's Congress passed the constitution of the National Women's Federation today. The new constitution, which comprises 15 articles divided into five chapters, maps out the general task and concrete tasks of the National Women's Federation in the near period in accordance with the line adopted at the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the general task set by the Fifth National People's Congress. It also defines the nature, set-up and organization of the National Women's Federation.

The general principles of the new constitution stipulates:

--The National Women's Federation is a mass organization. Most of its members are to come from women workers, peasant women and revolutionary women intellectuals of all nationalities, who extensively unite with women of all circles; it is a bridge through which the party maintains contact with the masses of women;

--The National Women's Federation should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th party congress and the general task for the new period mapped out by the Fifth National People's Congress, and arouse and organize women of all nationalities throughout the country to strive to build China into a great, powerful and modern socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and to work for the complete emancipation of women;

--The National Women's Federation follows Chairman Mao's thesis differentiating between the three worlds in promoting the unity and friendship with women throughout the world to support their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and to safeguard the right and interests of women and children.

The constitution lists several specific tasks of the Women's Federation: The arming of women with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; the rallying of women to take an active part in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment; the support, encouragement and organization of women to raise their general knowledge level, study science, technology and management, and to raise their cultural, scientific and technical level so as to bring about high speed development of the

national economy; the education of women to abide by the constitution and supervise its implementation; the publicizing and carrying out of equality between men and women and the policy of equal pay for equal work; the protection of the rights and interests of women and children, the development of social services, further socialization and modernization of housework, the education of women to bring up revolutionary successors; and the training and backup of more women cadres.

--The National Women's Federation should conduct among women education on patriotism and internationalism and, together with Taiwan compatriots, work to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland, and expand the friendly contact with women in other countries.

Also in the constitution are the following provisions:

--A National Women's Federation is to be set up at the central level and also at various levels within administrative units of the state; and

--The leading bodies of the Women's Federation at various levels are to be elected according to the principle of democratic centralism.

With the great increase of women workers, who are an important force for the accomplishment of the four modernizations, the federation needs to help trade unions and other organizations solve questions that concern women. The new constitution stipulates that the women workers' committee, committees of workers' families or women's committees in industry, communication, finance, trade, scientific research, literature, education, public health, agriculture, afforestation, animal husbandry and fisheries, are all collective members of the local women's federation.

Soong Ching-ling Address

OW171407Y Peking NCNA in English 1340 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--Soong Ching-ling said today that the Fourth National Women's Congress is a meeting of unity and victory, an unprecedented gathering in the women's movement in China. She said: "The delegates' moving speeches showed implacable hatred for Lin Biao and the gang of four, who committed heinous crimes, and great enthusiasm for following Chairman Hua on the new Long March."

Soong Ching-ling, honorary chairman of the Women's Federation of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, voiced her determination to work with all others to build China into a powerful socialist state and "contribute my share to the realization of Chinese women's new task in the new period, as set by our congress." She said: "I am convinced that women of all nationalities will realize the great responsibility history has placed on them."

"Today," she said, "we are approaching the end of the 20th century in a period of high speed development of human civilization."

"If we want to build our country into a highly civilized modern nation, we must strive to grasp advanced scientific and technical knowledge and raise our several cultural standards."

She said Chairman Hua's call to raise tremendously the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation was of extensive and far-reaching significance.

Soong Ching-ling called the attention to the fact that "hundreds of millions of women in the world are still living in an abyss of darkness. They have not shaken off capitalist oppression and enslavement by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. They are still fighting for freedom and emancipation. As women of a socialist country, we must, at all times, display the spirit of proletarian internationalism, support their struggle, and join them to form an international women's united front to fight for our common objective."

Soong Ching-ling put forth her hopes on the raising of revolutionary successors. By the 21st Century, she said, the children of today would be in their prime and would become a new force to push our country toward communism. But both body and soul of the children and young people have suffered under the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of Lin Biao and the gang of four. "Therefore, the nurturing of reliable successors to the revolution and the education of the younger generation have become important tasks before us." "They should be nurtured in the communist ideology, be tempered in class struggle so as to know what to hate and what to love, be taught to love labour through participating in production and become diligent in study through scientific experimentation." She said: "The bringing up of the next generation is the unshirkable duty of every woman. Women and children are inseparable. Mothers and children are tied together by flesh and blood.

"I ardently hope our women workers, women educationists, women kindergarten workers, women scientists and women literature and art workers will conscientiously shoulder this heavy responsibility of bringing up the younger generation. This is a glorious task. When you see a new generation growing up like flowers in bloom under your painstaking care, you will feel immense joy and happiness."

Speaking of public health, Soong Ching-ling noted that since liberation China had done a tremendous amount of work in this field. The patriotic sanitation campaign took in families all over the country and was highly praised internationally. In recent years, it suffered from sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and China's public health work lagged behind. Sanitation was rather poor in some families, hotels, restaurants and public places. "We have received much criticism, some severe," she said. "This situation must be rapidly changed," she added. "And women should first of all shoulder this important task."

Soong Ching-ling said: "An Arabian proverb goes that 'to educate a man is only a matter concerning one person; but to educate a woman is to educate a whole family.'" "If we bear this proverb in mind, I believe half of our country's sanitation problem and the parental duty of guiding the children to become good citizens will be solved."

Women's Congress Closes

OW172020Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep--The Fourth National Women's Congress closed victoriously this afternoon after a 10-day session. The congress affirmed the noble task of the Chinese women of various nationalities to help build China into a modern and powerful socialist country and to struggle for the complete emancipation of women. The congress signifies a new period in the Chinese women's movement.

Attending today's closing ceremony were Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Soong Ching-ling, Tsai Chang and Kang Ko-ching, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary chairmen of the National Women's Federation; party and state leaders, including Ulanfu, Yu Chiu-li, Keng Piao, Li Ching-chuan, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chuah-wen, Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en; Sung Jen-chiang, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Chi Pang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou, vice chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Hu Yao-pang, director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Chang Ping-hua, director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. Comrade Kang Ku-ching officiated at the closing ceremony.

Amid warm applause, Honorary Chairman of the National Women's Federation Soong Ching-ling delivered a closing speech. She declared that the congress had victoriously concluded its mission. She said: This is a meeting of unity and victory.

She said: The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" at one stroke and has thus opened up a bright future for China's socialist cause and a broad future for China's women's movement. Today Chairman Hua is leading the people of the whole country on a new Long March.

She called on women throughout the country to understand the important duty entrusted to them by history, to strive to master advanced science and technology, to constantly raise their level of culture and to work hard to build China into a highly civilized modern nation.

Honorary Chairman Soong Ching-ling stressed the importance of cultivating revolutionaries of the next generation. She pointed out that bringing up the next generation is the unshakable duty of every woman. She ardently hoped that women workers, women educators, women kindergarten workers, women scientists and women literature and art workers would conscientiously shoulder this heavy responsibility of bringing up the younger generation.

Honorary Chairman Soong Ching-ling also called on women of various nationalities to shoulder the important task of paying attention to sanitation and people's health and to vigorously promote the patriotic sanitation campaign throughout the country.

Honorary Chairman Soong Ching-ling expressed profound sympathy for the oppressed laboring women in the world. She stressed that as women in a socialist country, they must always give full play to the spirit of proletarian internationalism and support the struggles of women in other countries who have not yet shaken off capitalist oppression and enslavement by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and who were still fighting for their freedom and emancipation, and join them in forming an international united front for women in fighting for their common objectives.

In conclusion, Honorary Chairman Soong Ching-ling said: I am determined to work with all others in closely following our esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Hua in embarking on the new Long March and to contribute my share to building China into a modern, powerful socialist country and to the realization of Chinese women's new task in the new period as set by our congress.

After Honorary Chairman Soong Ching-ling's address, some 700 boys and girls, wearing red scarves, swarmed into the conference hall amid the beating of drums and blowing of bugles, waving bouquets to greet the delegates; 36 of them ran onto the rostrum and presented flowers to the leaders present. Then they recited a warm poem to the great mothers of China. The band played the "Internationale." A warm and happy atmosphere permeated the entire hall. Comrade Kang Ko-ching declared the successful conclusion of the congress amid prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

I. 18 Sep 78

E 17

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW180737Y Peking NCNA in English 0718 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA) --Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial hails the success of the Fourth National Women's Congress.

Entitled "Women of All China Mobilize for the New Long March," the editorial notes that the Women's movement--to contribute to a great, powerful socialist country. A summary of the editorial

Political stability and unity, vital for the four modernizations. Chinese women have an important part to play in consolidating and developing the very good stability and unity which now exist.

Due to economic and cultural limitations, however, and feudal ideas of male superiority, Chinese women today still have much less cultural and scientific training than the men. Women should respond to chairman Hua's call to "raise tremendously the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation." They should set their sights high and do away with any sense of inferiority. They should study hard to make themselves working people who have both socialist consciousness and a general education and are able to master modern production techniques. Party organizations should help the women in their studies, provide the necessary conditions for them, and genuinely understand that women comrades can do whatever the men can.

How to mobilize the women to carry out China's general task for the new period is a new problem for the women's movement. Women's organizations should keep up with the needs of the times, investigate and study concrete situations and sum up their experience as they go along to improve their work.

There are still some leading comrades who pay no attention to women's work, regarding it as trivial. This is quite wrong. Women make up half the population. They are an important force on all fronts. Bringing out their initiative to the full is highly important for speeding the four modernizations.

PRC SCIENTIST CHOU PEI-YUAN NOTES MAO'S INTEREST IN SCIENCE

HK150917Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 10 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Chou Pei-yuan [0719 1014 3293]: "Chairman Mao's Great Banner Is a Banner for Science--Recalling Two Talks Given by Great Leader Chairman Mao]

[Excerpts] After 1949, I saw great leader Chairman Mao many times. I personally listened to his admonitions. Two long talks he gave in 1964 and 1973 left the deepest impression on my memory. He talked about many problems of philosophy and science. What he said deeply educated and inspired us. In studying problems and analyzing things, Chairman Mao always adopted a scientific attitude.

I. 18 Sep 78

E 18

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

I

On the afternoon of 23 August 1964, Chairman Mao received the heads of the delegations of various countries attending the Peking science symposium. I introduced Japanese physicist Shoichi Sakada to Chairman Mao. He had a high opinion of Professor Shoichi Sakada's article.

The following day Comrade Yu Kuang-yuan and I were informed of Chairman Mao's desire to see us. We guessed that he wanted to talk with us about Shoichi Sakada's article. We were right. When we reached Chairman Mao's bedroom at 1300 hours, he immediately told us that we must study Shoichi Sakada's article. Shoichi Sakada's argument that basic particles are not indivisible was based on a dialectical-materialist viewpoint.

Starting with Shoichi Sakada's "New Ideas on Basic Particles," Chairman Mao elaborated on many problems.

Chairman Mao said: What is philosophy? Philosophy is the theory of knowledge and nothing else. Chairman Mao laid particular stress on the problem of the theory of knowledge. Certain basic viewpoints of the Marxist theory of knowledge developed by Chairman Mao are of great guiding significance in scientific research.

Chairman Mao also talked fondly about his own knowledge having been developed in the practice of the Chinese revolution and in the revolutionary struggle of the masses. He said: I became involved with politics step by step. I spent 6 years studying Confucius' works and 7 years attending school. I was a primary school teacher and then a middle school teacher. I just did not know what Marxism was at that time. I did not hear the names of Marx or Engels. I just heard about Napoleon and Washington. I started my military career this way. I was the head of the propaganda office of the Political Department of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Army. I spoke with the peasants and talked about the importance of fighting. But I never thought that I would get involved in a military career and take part in fighting. Later, I myself led people in fighting and went to Chingkangshan. A small victory at Chingkangshan was followed by two major defeats. I summed up the experience of guerrilla warfare as follows: When the enemy advances, we retreat; when the enemy is stationary, we harass; when the enemy is tired, we attack; when the enemy retreats, we pursue. I must thank "Generalissimo Chiang" for the lesson he gave us. I must also thank certain people in the party. They said that I knew nothing about Marxism and that they themselves were complete Bolsheviks. However, these complete Bolsheviks accounted for 100 percent of the losses in the white area and 90 percent of the losses in the Soviet area. Such an experience as that mentioned by Chairman Mao seems to be a forceful rebuttal of the idealist theory of "genius" later advocated by Lin Biao.

Chairman Mao laid great stress on the development of knowledge based on practice and on the application of dialectics to the process of knowledge. Chairman Mao said: There is no limit to our knowledge of the world. Otherwise, physics no longer needs to be developed as a science. Everything in the world is changing. Physics is also changing. So is Newtonian dynamics. The world has developed from no Newtonian dynamics to Newtonian dynamics and from Newtonian dynamics to the theory of relativity. This in itself is dialectics. If there is an end to our knowledge and if we know all there is to know, then what is there for us to do?

II

On the afternoon of 17 July 1973, great leader Chairman Mao received Chinese physicist Dr Yang Chen-ning, a U.S. citizen. Chairman Mao was accompanied by Premier Chou. I was also present.

Chairman Mao asked Dr Yang Chen-ning: "Can light quanta be divided now?"

Dr Yang Chen-ning said that this problem had not yet been solved.

Chairman Mao said: Matter is infinitely divisible. If at a certain point 10,000 years from now matter is no longer divisible, what will the scientists do?

Dr Yang Chen-ning said: "Chairman Mao, you look far ahead. You peer into the future of society. You put scientific experiment and class struggle and the struggle for production on the same footing. This is very important."

Chairman Mao replied: "Can we do without scientific experiment?"

Chairman Mao attached importance to not only scientific experiment but also the fundamental theory of natural science. This is a fundamental Marxist principle of unity between theory and practice advocated by Chairman Mao.

After the passing of great leader Chairman Mao 2 years ago, the people of the whole country were plunged into the depths of grief. But the all-evil "gang of four" seized the opportunity to usurp party and state power. As a result, the sky was suddenly filled with dark clouds. Wise leader Chairman Hua led the whole party to smash the "gang of four" at one stroke. Dark clouds gave way to sunlight. Now, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the people of the whole country are holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and fighting hard to fulfill the general task for the new period. The banner of Chairman Mao is a banner for science. The profound teachings of Chairman Mao's talks, especially his strict scientific attitude, are still fresh in our memories. These talks are of great guiding significance in realizing the four modernizations, especially in modernizing science and technology.

NCNA STRESSES NEED TO INTRODUCE FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY

OW171245Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Valiantly Plan the Introduction To Accelerate the Pace of Development"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 16 Sep--In the past 2 years, China imported seven complete sets of large-scale chemical fertilizer manufacturing equipment which have been installed and put into productive operation; another six complete sets are being installed. This highly technical equipment will rapidly raise our country's chemical fertilizer production capacity and push the production technology of our chemical fertilizer industry to a new, higher level.

In the past, our chemical fertilizer industry generally used small and medium-sized equipment. The technical level was low, output far from met the needs of agricultural production, and our country had to spend hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars each year to import chemical fertilizers from other countries. In 1973, to cope with this situation, Chairman Mao and Premier Chou approved the introduction of 13 complete sets of large-scale chemical fertilizer manufacturing equipment from abroad. The daily production capacity of each set of equipment was 1,000 tons of synthetic ammonia.

The cadres, technicians and workers of the seven chemical fertilizer plants where imported equipment has been installed have conscientiously studied the advanced foreign technical and management experience and, within a fairly short period of time, basically mastered operational techniques and production management. Production has been stable, and some plants have already achieved the originally designed capacity.

At these large-scale chemical fertilizer plants, there have been no water or electric power leakages, no undue noises or smells, the words coming out of the recording machines in the general control rooms are clear, and reference materials are complete.

I. 18 Sep 78

E 20

REC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The plants use less electricity, generally consuming only 40 kwh to turn out 1 ton of synthetic ammonia. This is about one-fortieth of the electricity consumed by comparable China-made chemical fertilizer manufacturing equipment. The Szechwan chemical fertilizer plant, the first to have foreign equipment installed, turned out more than 180,000 tons of synthetic ammonia in the first half of 1978, surpassing the originally designed capacity. U.S. Physicist Dr Yang Chen-ning visited the plant and examined the operating conditions of its equipment, which had been imported from Japan. He said: "Your plant has been very successful; I congratulate you."

Our chemical fertilizer industry can basically master the advanced technology of the 1970's within a few years, and thus provide other industries in our country with valuable experience. The technical level of our production is still very backward, particularly due to the gang of four's frenzied sabotage; our national economy was once on the brink of collapse; and there is a big gap between our production technology and the advanced foreign production technology. At present, each agricultural worker turns out an average of some 2,000 catties of grain a year as compared with the more than 100,000 catties in the United States, a difference of tens of times.

Does the large-scale introduction of advanced foreign technology and equipment contradict the principle of "building up our country independently and with the initiative in our hands, through self-reliance and hard work"? Does it represent a "slavish philosophy" and "national betrayal"? The answer is no.

Science and technology are assets created jointly by the human race, they are not limited by "nationality." Basically, the question of national betrayal does not arise when we introduce advanced technology and equipment from abroad. Every nation and country must learn from other countries' strong points and from their advanced science and technology. One will make quick progress if he learns well.

We advocate valiant planning of introduction. This does not mean that we will not implement the principle of "building up our country independently and with the initiative in our hands, through self-reliance and hard work." On the contrary, it will strengthen the implementation of this principle.

China has more than 6,000 large and medium sized enterprises and more than 100,000 other enterprises run by administrative above county level and owned by collectives or by the whole people. They form a fairly powerful foundation and constitute our "bases." They are the "bases" on which we will mainly rely in realizing the four modernizations. The introduction of advanced foreign technology is to promote and enhance our technical level, to enable our "bases" to play a still greater role, and to make it possible to launch from the 1970's the great plan to realize the four modernizations, and thus greatly accelerate the pace of development.

APP REPORTS DELAY ON PUBLICATION OF CYL ORGAN

OW141058Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1020 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 14 Sep (AFP)--The reestablishment of Chinese mass organisations dismantled during the Cultural Revolution is still meeting difficulties, as is normalisation in other sectors such as education.

This is particularly the case of the Communist Youth League, whose monthly organ CHINESE YOUTH was still not available today, although it was originally due out on Monday after 12 years of suspension.

A member of the magazine's editorial board today stuck an open letter to the (Communist Party) Central Committee" on a Peking wall, demanding that the already printed first issue be put into circulation. A copy of the magazine dated September 11 was posted up on the same wall on Tuesday with a cutting from the PEOPLE'S DAILY announcing it would be on sale Monday.

"The September issue of CHINESE YOUTH has been printed, why isn't it yet on sale?" was scrawled on top of the cutting in pencil. "In the interests of Communist Party life, it is forbidden for one man alone to decide whether it should be published or not," the open letter said.

The magazine contains several articles in memory of the late Premier Chou En-lai, calling for youth to be mobilized and the reconstruction of the Youth League. The league was dismantled when Red Guards came on the scene 12 years ago, and is due to hold a national congress next month.

Subscriptions are being registered and paid for in post offices, but employees do not know when it will become available.

But the authorities today announced the appearance on October 6 of another publication, the trade union organization organ WORKERS' DAILY, which was also suspended during the Cultural Revolution. During the 60's, the daily was directed by Chinese trades' union federation head Liu Ning-i. Mr Liu was disgraced during the Cultural Revolution as a "big renegade" and it is not known what happened to him. The trades unions are also due to hold their congress next month.

In education, the return to order after the troubles of the last 12 years is also coming up against situations inherited from the Cultural Revolution in Peking. One case involves university buildings, occupied by the army and which the college is now demanding back, so that more of the students China needs to train for modernization can be educated.

PEOPLE'S DAILY READERS COMPLAIN OF COST-OF-LIVING

OW161200Y Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (AFP)--The official PEOPLE'S DAILY for the first time today mentioned a "worrying" increase in the cost of living in Peking, and the supply problems facing the capital's population. The Communist Party newspaper published very prominently a letter from two Peking readers demanding that "the responsible comrades concerned" start listening to the "masses" and put an end to the rise in food prices, particularly of fruit and vegetables, especially as winter is approaching.

Readers Chao Chien and Liu Wen quoted prices showing that tomatoes and grapes have gone up over 100 percent compared with previous years and that there had been very sharp increases in the prices of French beans and cucumbers, both much used in Peking. "But what is worrying the people is the fact that recently there have not been enough vegetables and that they have become difficult to buy even at high prices," the letter said, pointing to the low incomes of most Peking residents in comparison.

The letter appeared without any editorial comment, but its publication seems to be a criticism of officials responsible for supply to the capital, observers believed.

The authors of the letter effectively held the municipal trade department responsible for the price rises, and asked it to intervene.

I. 18 Sep 78

E 22

PPG
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

But the letter was not complaining of the existence of inflation in China. Observers noted. The two readers noted that "great changes have taken place" in other Chinese cities since the fall of the disgraced "gang of four" leaders and implicitly blamed Peking's current economic problems on their influence.

The protest also echoes the frequent complaint among Chinese residents of the capital about the difficulties of obtaining all non-rationed goods. The only foodstuffs rationed in Peking are food grains, meat, eggs and sugar.

PAPER CALLS FOR ENTERPRISES' INITIATIVE TO DEVELOP ECONOMY

HK150841Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 9 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Ma Chung-chun [7456 0022 7502]: "Fully Develop the Initiative of Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] Socialist enterprises are the basic units of the socialist economy. Whether the initiative of enterprises can be fully developed has a vital bearing on the development of the socialist economy. Therefore, studying the problems of economic management requires fully developing the activism and initiative of the hundreds of thousands of enterprises in our country. In turn, this requires that we seriously study economic and related administrative measures that conform with objective laws.

The system of economic management is not confined to the superstructure alone. More importantly, it involves production relations, which in the final analysis involve the economic relations between the state, the enterprises and the individuals. Therefore, to solve the problem of economic management we must not direct our attention only to the superstructure. Instead, we should attach importance to production relations by proceeding in particular from correctly handling the economic relations between the state and the enterprises and fully developing the initiative of enterprises (as far as the agricultural sector is concerned, the initiative of state-owned farms and rural people's communes should be fully developed). Only by so doing can the interests of the state, the enterprises and the laborers be unified and the initiative of enterprises and workers be fully developed to liberate the tremendous productive forces of enterprises.

Experience with management systems over the past years reveals that the economic relations between the state and the enterprises must be handled properly on the basis of the requirements of objective laws, regardless of who runs the enterprises or of how work in the state organs is divided. This is especially true in the case of recognizing, in an objective sense, the independent nature of enterprises and according them a certain degree of initiative. If enterprises are not run independently and with initiative, then they will have to refer authorities for proper handling and settlement. This will hinder enterprises from exercising and developing their initiative.

Will the initiative of the enterprises weaken the state's unified planning and centralized leadership? Of course, it will not. Chairman Mao said in "On the 10 Major Relationships": "In principle, centralization and independence forming a unity of opposites, there must be both centralization and independence." "Every unit of production must enjoy independence as the correlative of centralization if it is to develop more vigorously." What we mean by the independence enjoyed by enterprises refers precisely to the correlative of centralization so that enterprises can "develop more vigorously."

Chairman Mao attached considerable importance to correctly handling the relationships between the state, the enterprises and the laborers and to integrating the interests of all three. [paragraph continues]

He pointed out: "The relationship between the state on the one hand and factories and agricultural cooperatives on the other and the relationship between factories and cooperatives on the one hand and the producers on the other should both be handled well. To this end we should consider not just one side, but must consider all three." ("On the 10 Major Relationships")

Whether the relationship between the state and the enterprises is handled properly has a bearing not only on the interests of the state and the enterprises but also on those of the laborers themselves. Whether the economic accounting relationships between the state and the enterprises is based on socialist principles has a bearing on the establishment of strict economic accounting relationships between socialist enterprises. This will also affect the laborers themselves and whether serious consideration will be given to their economic responsibilities and economic interests. Therefore, if the relationship between the state and the enterprises is not handled properly, it will be impossible to properly handle the relationships between enterprises and between enterprises and laborers. This is a very important segment involving the use of economic measures to manage the economy.

The socialist economy is a planned economy. This means the economic activities of an enterprise must be subordinate to the state's unified planning and that the planned tasks specified by the state must be completed by individual enterprises. In this sense, the state is responsible for providing enterprises with conditions necessary for fulfilling the planned tasks. This means that the economic responsibilities of both sides, that is, the state and the enterprises, must be clearly defined so that the good or bad management of enterprises is linked with the individual's economic interests. Enterprises that are run well will benefit not only the state but also the entire body of workers and the leading members of the enterprises. Enterprises that are run poorly will not benefit the staff and workers and especially the leading members of the enterprises. This integration of collective and personal interests will induce everyone to show concern for the fulfillment of state plans and for the management results of enterprises.

We must establish a rigid system of economic responsibilities on the basis of the principles put forward by Lenin. This calls for a review of enterprises that are run either well or poorly, commending those which have achieved success and punishing those which have not done so well. This will couple the good or bad management of enterprises with the economic interests of the leading members of enterprises as well as those of the staff and workers. At the same time, the concept of law must be strengthened. By strengthening the legislative and judicial aspects of economic responsibilities, the leading members of enterprises will be held responsible--politically, economically as well as legally--for the good or bad management of enterprises. Since this is in line with the principle of using economic methods to manage the economy, we will be able to better develop the socialist activism and initiative of enterprises. Running our economic enterprises in an even better way will thus accelerate the realization of the four modernizations.

ANHWEI HOLDS PROVINCIAL MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

ML150950Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial militia work conference ceremoniously opened in Hefei on 12 September. In accordance with the decision of the provincial CCP committee, the conference was sponsored by the party committee of the provincial military district. The conference is to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the 11th party congress line and convey and implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. In accordance with the general task for the new period and the Central Military Commission's demand on grasping the key link in running the army and making preparations against war, the conference will concentrate all its efforts on reviving the fine tradition of militia work and on strengthening militia building.

"Attending the conference are Liu Hsi-yuan, deputy political commissar of the Nanking PLA units; Tuan Huan-ching, deputy commander of the Nanking PLA units; Wang Kuang-yu, Liu Lien-min, Cheng Kuang-hua, Yang Wei-ping and (Hu Kai-min), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

"Also attending the conference are Yu Kuang-mao, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and commander of the provincial military district; Wang Wen-mo, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and political commissar of the provincial military district; (Liu Yao-tsung), political commissar of the provincial military district; and (Tung Yu-hsiang), Cheng Yeh-tang, (Wang Feng), (Pu Han-hsiang), and (Tung Tan-chiang), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial military district CCP committee."

Over 370 people are attending the conference including responsible comrades of party committees at prefectural, municipal and county levels; responsible comrades of military subdistricts, garrisons, independent divisions, and people's armed forces departments at municipal and county levels; representatives of relevant departments of the provincial CCP committee; and representatives of the PLA units at or above division level in Anhwei Province.

"Political Commissar Wang Wen-mo presided over the opening ceremony and introduced the grandeur and the major contents of the National Militia Work Conference. Commander Yu Kuang-mao conveyed the important speech of Nieh Jung-chen, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, at the National Militia Work Conference. (Cheng Huai-chou), deputy secretary general of the provincial revolutionary committee, conveyed the work report of Deputy Chief of Staff Yang Yung at the National Militia Work Conference.

"The provincial CCP committee has attached major importance to this provincial militia work conference. Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Chao Shou-i, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, listened to the conveyance of the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference and listened to the briefing report on the preparatory work for this provincial militia work conference. They also gave instructions on doing well in convening this provincial militia work conference.

"Tuan Huan-ching, deputy commander of the Nanking PLA units, spoke at the conference. He first conveyed warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of leaders and leading organs of the Nanking PLA units. He then made concrete demands on implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, saying: We must continue to do well in deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

1. 18 Sep 78

G 2

PRC
EAST REGION

"We must overcome the concept of 'nearly correct' and steadily deepen this struggle. We must currently place the eradication of the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four in first place and integrate the criticism of Lin Piao with the criticism of the gang of four. In conducting militia work, we must center our efforts on the general task for the new period. We must judge the situation as a whole, proceed from the situation taken as a whole, orient militia work correctly and do well in handling the relationship between economic building and defense building and the relationship between grasping production and running militia.

"On the basis of putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects on a wide scale, we must place major emphasis on building basic units of the armed militia. Doing well in building basic units of the armed militia is of great significance in realizing the general task for the new period, strengthening militia building and making preparations against war. We must tangibly do well in organizing, equipping, educating and training basic units of the armed militia. To enhance understanding and strengthen leadership, we must give first place to raising the understanding of the strategic position of the militia. The entire party must grasp military affairs and run the militia. I propose that local party committees at all levels tangibly strengthen leadership over militia work. The provincial military district and various military subdistricts must concentrate their major efforts on grasping militia work.

"Starting 13 September, the conference was scheduled to conduct studies and discussions."

ANHWEI HOLDS PHONE CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS

HK150817Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial telephone conference on industry and communications. The conference mobilized the masses of staff and workers on the industry and communications front to energetically work in September and in the fourth quarter so as to comprehensively fulfill the annual plan for industrial production. The conference called on industry and communications enterprises in various areas to persistently take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. It asked them to energetically combat drought, improve product quality, reduce consumption and turn deficits into profits. It urged them to pay special attention to improving the quality of machines for agriculture.

"The conference pointed out: We must energetically grasp coal, electricity, transportation and the production of various raw materials. At present, coal production is the key link. Huainan and Huapiei coal mines and various local coal mines must further extract resources and produce more coal. They must reach or surpass the average daily output of the first half of this year." We must continue to do well in supplying electricity for agriculture. We must also firmly grasp the production of rolled steel and cement.

"To comprehensively fulfill the annual plan for industrial production, the conference called on the leadership at all levels to strengthen leadership over industrial production, to conscientiously change work style to improve work methods. It is forbidden to practice formalism. We must pay special attention to the livelihood of the masses."

"We must further implement the party's policies and mobilize all positive factors."

ANHWEI OFFICIALS MEET WITH CONGOLESE SPORTS TEAM

HK151009Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The (Hungmo) soccer team of the Congo arrived in Hefei on 9 September from Soochow and left Hefei for Peking on the afternoon of 12 September. A banquet was given for the Congo soccer team by the Anhwei Provincial Soccer Association.

"On the evening of 11 September, a match was organized between the provincial soccer team and the (Hungmo) soccer team of the Congo. (Hu Kai-ming), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Wang Hua-tung), vice chairman of the Hefei Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and responsible persons concerned, met with responsible persons of the (Hungmo) soccer team of the Congo before the beginning of the match."

During their stay in Hefei, the players of the (Hungmo) soccer team of the Congo visited various places in the municipality. They were warmly seen off by responsible persons of the provincial soccer association and the comrades concerned.

FUKIEN DAILY ON REHABILITATING OLD CADRES

HK160815Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 16 Sep 78 HK

[FUKIEN DAILY 16 September editorial: "An Important Task in Implementing Policies-- Further Commenting on Looking at the Whole Province From Lunghai"]

[Excerpts] In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, the Lunghai County CCP Committee has seriously implemented the party's policies, vigorously reversed the verdicts on and redressed the grievances of old labor models, old party branch secretaries and old peasant experts and restored their titles. It has boldly employed them and given full play to their active role in the new Long March. This way of doing things has greatly satisfied the people's desires and is very necessary and very useful.

In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a large number of labor models and progressive elements emerged in various political movements in the rural areas of our province. They were the party's backbone forces in the rural areas and vanguards in the three great revolutionary movements. They made very great contributions to socialist revolution and construction. However, proceeding from their counterrevolutionary political requirements of usurping party and state power, in the past few years Lin Piao and the gang of four slandered and persecuted a large number of old cadres who persistently adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and directly pointed the spearhead of attack at old labor models, old party branch secretaries and old peasant experts. Many people were branded as capitalist roaders, black ace generals, black labor models, restorationists and typical examples of bourgeois specialists. Some were compelled to walk around villages with signboards hung on them and were criticized and struggled against by 10,000 people. Some were put in black prisons on a phoney charge. Some were dismissed, sent down and put aside for a long time. Some were forced to labor under supervision. Some were injured, maimed and tortured to death. Their dependents, relatives and friends were also implicated.

These comrades were the poor and lower-middle peasants' outstanding representatives and the masses' core and backbone elements. They used to fight hard in the rural areas. Lin Piao and the gang of four struck blows at them. They struck blows at the revolution and the masses.

I. 18 Sep 78

G 4

PRC
EAST REGION

Our party's rural principles and policies were implemented through these backbone forces. They were relied on to consolidate the rural socialist position. Lin Piao and the gang of four struck blows at them because they wanted to smash the foundation of our rural work and to shake the rural socialist position. We must thoroughly settle accounts with Lin Piao's and the gang of four's crimes in striking blows at and persecuting old labor models, old party branch secretaries and old peasant experts. We must thoroughly criticize their fallacies in attacking and slandering them.

Party committees in all places must fully understand the significance of giving full play to the role of these backbone forces. Like the Lunghai County CCP Committee, they must do well in reversing the verdicts on them, in redressing their grievances and in restoring their titles. As to comrades who have been dismissed and who have made good politically, who are capable and energetic and who have been resolutely supported by the masses, we must place them in important posts. It is hoped that old labor models, old party branch secretaries and old peasant experts will take the lead in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, liberating thinking and eliminating lingering fear, will be as brave as they were before and will make new contributions on the new Long March.

SHANGHAI HOLDS MEETING ON QUALITY MONTH ACTIVITIES

0W170347Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 15 September the Industry and Communications Office of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a grand meeting of the city's industrial and communications departments in order to exchange experience in launching the "Quality Month" movement. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange experiences, learn from the advanced and arouse the masses of cadres, staff members and workers throughout the city to further implement the guidelines of the circular issued by the State Economic Commission on launching the first "Quality Month" movement among industrial and communications enterprises throughout the country, pay greater and more serious attention to product quality and concentrate attention on the quality of the city's industrial production.

Attending the meeting were Han Che-i, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading comrades of various departments, commissions and offices under the municipal party and revolutionary committees and those of the city's Trade Union Council and various bureaus. Also present were (Chou Feng-ming), vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Peng Te-ching, vice minister of communications; Yeh Chih-chiang, vice minister of metallurgical industry; Han Pei-hsin, vice minister, and (Yang I-shan), deputy director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Light Industry; Liu Pei-tao, vice minister of railways; and (Chang Chiu-kuang), deputy director of the State Supply Bureau, who happened to be in Shanghai.

Besides the main meeting site, the meeting was simultaneously held in 104 branch sites with some 121,000 people attending. They included leading party and government cadres, engineers and technicians and backbone personnel of production, technical, inspection and equipment sections of the city's industrial and communications departments, finance and trade departments and national defense industries offices as well as those of neighborhood factories and state farms.

The meeting was presided over by Yang Hui-chieh, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and director of the Political Department of the municipal Industry and Communications Office.

(Chou Pi), director of the Industry and Commerce Department of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee, made a report at the meeting. After reviewing the results of the "Quality Month" activities carried out among the city's industrial and communications departments over the past 15 days, Comrade (Chou Pi) said: To concentrate our attention on the quality of our industrial production is a most urgent task. We must pay serious attention to and effectively implement the three demands and 10 requirements put forward by Vice Premier Kang Shih-an.

(Chou Feng-ming), vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, also spoke at the meeting. After pointing out typical examples of paying serious attention to quality in certain professions and trades in the city's industrial and communications field, Comrade (Chou Feng-ming) said: All trades and professions have already gotten themselves mobilized for the "Quality Month" movement and there are many advanced persons and fine methods and experiences. It is hoped that these methods and experiences can be summed up and popularized so as to push the "Quality Month" campaign to a new high.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Han Che-i spoke, voicing his views on how to effectively carry out the work of improvement in quality.

SHANTUNG'S PAI JU-PING ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

SK150743Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts of article by Comrade Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung CCP Committee, entitled: "A Great Socialist Cause"]

[Excerpt] With the concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the State Council recently held a National Farmland Capital Construction Conference, which was a meeting to give great impetus to farmland capital construction and to mobilize and accelerate the development of agriculture. A new upsurge in farmland capital construction is bound to occur under the impact of this conference.

Chairman Hua has already given a clear instruction that it is imperative to carry out farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking. We have a very important task before us to carry out the great socialist undertaking of farmland capital construction in a better way by implementing the spirit of the conference and by further studying Chairman Hua's important instruction so as to accelerate the pace in achieving socialist modernization.

1. Farmland capital construction is a basic task to develop agriculture. A good conscientious job in farmland capital construction occupies an extremely important role in raising agricultural output, in stepping up the tempo of agricultural modernization, in eliminating vestiges of small-scale production and in strengthening the collective economy of people's communes.

With a large population for its area, Shantung Province has relatively poor natural conditions and its agricultural production lags behind. Most of the cultivated areas are in fertile lands on mountains and hills, lands with saline-alkali soil or low-lying land subject to waterlogging. In the past, it suffered serious dry spells, waterlogging and other disasters. Before 1970, we carried out some farmland capital construction, which played a role in the development of agricultural production. However, because such capital construction was carried out on a small scale and with a low standard, each person had only a little over 0.2 mou of farmland which gave high and stable yields under all weather conditions on the average. Most fields could not stand the natural adversities well, the output was low and unstable.

For a long period the people had to rely on grain supplied from other places. Experiences and lessons gained in the past years make us aware that in order to do away with this state, it is imperative to exert great efforts to modify conditions for production, strive to build farmland which is assured of high and stable yields under all weather conditions, and carry out intensive and meticulous farming so as to increase the yield per unit of area.

Before 1970, the total grain output of our province never reached 30 billion catties. In 1971, total grain output reached 30 billion catties. In 1975, it exceeded 40 billion catties. In the last 2 years, despite serious drought, total grain output still remained at the level of more than 40 billion catties. One of the important factors for increased grain output in the past years was that we carried out some farmland improvement projects.

Achieving agricultural mechanization and electrification on the basis of agricultural collectivization is our party's basic agricultural line. When a good job is done in farmland capital construction, favorable conditions can be created for agricultural modernization. Carrying out farmland capital construction on a large scale is also an important measure to transform the old features and old habits of small production and to defeat the capitalist force in rural areas. In organizing the campaign in the west of Tsou County, Chining Prefecture called back more than 4,600 laborers who had left and over 15,000 carts which people had used to transport cargo on their own, and organized more than 4,700 workers who had worked on their own in separate places, thus preventing the outflow of labor and do-it-alone transportation. In the course of the large-scale farmland capital construction, the masses of peasants surely saw the superiority of the socialist system, as well as the bright future of socialist large-scale agriculture, and enjoyed the material results of such construction. Their thinking on collectivism and sense of organization and discipline were greatly strengthened, and their determination to follow the road of socialism became firmer than ever. When the socialist consciousness of the masses of peasants is elevated and agricultural production is developed, collective ownership will be further strengthened and the worker-peasant alliance will be further consolidated.

Inspired by the spirit of the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, vast numbers of cadres and masses in Shantung Province have waged a resolute struggle against the gang of four and backbone elements of their factional setup in Shantung, and boldly gone all out to carry out farmland capital construction. In the past 3 years, they expanded irrigated land by 15 million mou and built 11 million mou of high and stable yield fields. Experience makes us aware that in order to carry out farmland capital construction on a large scale, it is necessary to grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, thoroughly smash the mental shackles forcibly imposed by them and fully expose the reactionary essence of their conspiracies to undermine the economic foundation of the proletarian dictatorship and to carry out capitalist restoration. Only in this way can we continuously deepen our understanding of the great significance of carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction, consciously adhere to our party's basic line on agriculture just as Tachai and Hsiyang are doing, push forward agriculture as soon as possible and consolidate and strengthen the material foundation of the proletarian dictatorship.

2. The cooperation campaigns for farmland capital construction--are a good method conducive to getting the people to work harder, faster, better and more economical results in building farmland capital construction. There are three forms of cooperation campaigns for farmland capital construction of our province: A) communes making unified plans and brigades organizing manpower for construction; B) prefectures and counties making unified plans and communes organizing brigades to tackle farmland on a commune scale by taking communes as a unit; and C) prefectures or counties transferring manpower to organize large-scale cooperation campaigns. Presently, these three forms exist simultaneously and supplement one another, with the former two as the major ones. In addition, there are some small-scale campaigns organized by production teams or brigades.

When organizing cooperation campaigns for farmland capital construction, we often hear such arguments as "it is good to work vigorously, but we are too poor to do so." Herein lies a question of how to work. One of the most important reasons why some localities are poor is that people of these localities have not started working vigorously and the face of mountains and rivers has remained unchanged for several years.

Chairman Mao said: "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, for action and for revolution." As a matter of fact, the poorer a locality is, the stronger its people's desire for changing its backwardness. They hold that they would rather work pains-takingly than suffer poverty. Of course, to work hard, a certain amount of grain, funds and materials are needed. This will certainly bring some difficulties to those poor localities. However, as the proverb goes: "The fire burns high when everybody adds wood to it." The tasks which cannot be completed by individuals can be done by combining everybody's effort and by mutual help.

Farmland capital construction is different from the capital construction of industry. The main task of the former is removing earth and stone, which, when there are insufficient machines, equipment and funds, can also be done by hand and with simple tools. As long as we follow Chairman Hua's instruction on working painstakingly under poor conditions plus working skillfully rather than suffering poverty, display the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance, utilize the limited amount of manpower, materials and funds in a concentrated way and multiply the small amount of earth and stone work into a great amount, after 2 or 3, 3 or 5 years of painstaking plus skillful work, a great change in production conditions will be brought about and everybody will become well-to-do step by step.

When cooperation campaigns are launched and a great army of people participate in them, it is very important to practice strict leadership organizationally and scientific labor control. Otherwise, there will be procrastination and waste. Experiences of many localities in launching the cooperation campaign tell us that it is necessary to establish a strong and effective on-the-spot headquarters, formulate plans before a project is started, insure the supply of funds and materials and successfully organize people for constructing the project. In the course of the campaign, it is necessary to scientifically divide manpower, practice the fixed quota system and the principle of giving pay according to one's work and, in the meantime, actively carry out technical innovations, improve tools and try as hard as possible to achieve mechanization or semimechanization in building the project. By so doing, labor effectiveness will be greatly raised.

By saying that cooperation will create new productive forces, we do not mean that the more people participating in cooperation campaigns and the longer the campaigns take, the better.

Experience has proved that we should make efforts to work out more methods to raise work effectiveness, properly control the number of laborers participating in a project and the time for building a project, and reduce as many as possible the laborers drifting outside communes or brigades. The number of laborers and the time for a project should be decided in such a way that the farming season is not missed and that benefits in production are guaranteed in the same year the project is started.

3. Adhere to the principle of exchanging at equal value and conscientiously implement the policy of voluntariness and benefit for all. This is an important guarantee for giving full play to the enthusiasm of the masses and successfully carrying out the cooperation campaigns for farmland capital construction. To carry out large-scale farmland capital construction, cooperation campaigns will be launched among brigades, communes and counties. This is bound to bring about contradictions among the various units of the collective ownership concerning the amount of manpower or funds each unit invests, the benefit it will receive and how quickly it will receive it. In handling such problems, it is necessary to follow the principle of exchanging at equal value and of voluntariness and benefit for all, so that each unit will be duly compensated for the manpower and funds it invests in a certain period of time, and all units will benefit.

4. Farmland capital construction is a great [word indistinct] movement in which thousands upon thousands of people participate to change the face of mountains and rivers. The key to the success of this movement lies in unified planning and strengthening of leadership. Making plans for farmland capital construction is a matter bearing on the speed of agricultural development and also of orientation and line. In formulating and practicing plans, it is necessary to stress the need for efficiency and absolutely avoid seeking formality. This requires principal responsible persons of party committees to personally take command, conduct penetrating investigation and research together with specialized teams so as to acquaint themselves with the situation and, after that, bring forward initial plans for tackling mountains, rivers, farmland, forests and roads in a comprehensive way, give the plans to the masses for discussion, give full scope to democracy, pool and useful opinion and strive to enable the plans to conform to objective reality.

DPRK AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SHANTUNG

SK171015Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The Korean agricultural scientists delegation, with (Kim Pong-chin), deputy secretary of the secretariat of the Korean State Administration Council, as its leader and (Kim Won-chin), vice president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, as its deputy leader, concluded its friendly visit to Shantung Province and left Tsinan Municipality by train on the evening of 12 September. Seeing them off at the station were Vice Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Li Chen; Vice Chairman of the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee Li Yuan-jung; and responsible persons of related departments, including (Liu Yu-wen), (Chou Pao-jui), (Yu Yung-chen) and (Yu Chieh).

While in our province, the delegation successfully visited the Soil and Fertilizer Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Shantung Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Yentai Prefectural Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the alkaline and land improving experimental area of Yucheng County, (Tungfanghung) brigade of (Hsinchia) commune in Licheng County, and (Nanchien) brigade of (Suchia) commune in Yentai Municipality. The delegation exchanged techniques of agricultural sciences with those places and was given a warm and friendly reception.

SHANTUNG REAPS BUMPER HARVEST. FOR AREA FOR NEWS 123

SK171012Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 13 September. The conference urged various localities, in accordance with the directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on developing agriculture at high speed, to boldly mobilize the masses and seize the favorable opportunity to do a good job in planting sufficient wheat with high quality and at high standard in good time, so as to lay a good foundation for wresting a greater bumper summer grain harvest next year.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of (various administrative offices) of various prefectures, revolutionary committees of various municipalities, counties and communes, departments concerned at provincial level and the Shantung Provincial Military District.

Vice Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Sung I-min presided over the conference. Secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Li Chen delivered a speech at the conference. Responsible comrades of (Weiyang) commune of Feicheng County, (Chenghsiang) commune of Laiyang County, and of Linchu, Taian and Peng counties and Huimin Prefecture introduced their experiences in wresting a bumper wheat harvest this year and reported the current situation in preparing for autumn plowing.

Participants at the conference pointed out: The current situation in agricultural production in our province is excellent. Under the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link in running the country well, the vast numbers of cadres and masses have deeply exposed and criticized the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and accelerated the vigorous development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

A bumper wheat harvest has been reaped throughout the province this year, marking a fairly great increase as compared to last year. Eight municipalities and prefectures, including Taian, Chining, Liaocheng, Techou, Huimin, Hotse, Tzupo and Tsinan, have created the best historical records in the total output of wheat. The wheat levy and procurement task has been overfulfilled throughout the province. The majority of units has substantially increased the food grain distributed to commune members. Especially in the course of implementing the two important documents of the central authorities, cadres at various levels have conscientiously carried out the party's various economic policies for rural areas, restored and carried forward the party's fine traditions and work style, further mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses of people for vigorously working for socialism, and carried out the campaign to increase autumn production. Thus better results have been generally achieved this year than last year in various crops, such as cotton, grain and oil bearing crops.

Judging from the current situation, we are quite hopeful of fulfilling the annual production task. The urgent task we are now facing is to mobilize the people throughout the province to do a good job in autumn plowing and strive to wrest a greater bumper summer grain harvest next year in accordance with great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's teaching that people's communes must do a good job in planting wheat, and wise leader Chairman Hua's directive on developing agriculture at high speed.

CHEN PI-HSIEN ADDRESSES HUPEH QUALITY MONTH RALLY

HX160335Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a broadcast rally in Hungshan Hall, Wuchang, on 15 September on quality month in industry and communications. The rally was held to mobilize the staff and workers to further implement the important instruction of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on improving product quality, the State Economic Commission's circular on conducting a quality month and the spirit of the national quality month broadcast and television rally. Chen Pi-hsien, Wang Chun, Hsueh Tan, Chiao Ti-hsiu, Ma Hsueh-li, (Shih Chuan), Hsia Shih-hou, Liu Hui-rung, Li Wei, Tien Ying, Wang Han-chang and Hao Kuo-tao, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the rally. Comrade (Chiu Chun-fu), deputy director of the State Economic Commission who has come to Hupeh to inspect the province's quality month activities, was also invited to the rally. Wang Chun, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided.

Chen Pi-hsien, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, addressed the rally. He said: [begin recording] The industry and communications front in Hupeh has already begun quality month in response to the circular of the State Economic Commission. Comrade (Chiu Chun-fu), deputy director of the State Economic Commission, has come to inspect the province. We warmly welcome him. It is very necessary to conduct this quality month and we must go all out to make it a success. We must shift industrial production onto the track of putting quality first. The province has already made great efforts to this end by making good preparations for quality month.

"However, we must also realize that the quality of many of the province's products has not yet reached the previous best level. The quality of some products has not yet reached the quality standard set by the state. The poor quality of a few enterprise's products is rather serious." The province is very far from meeting the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and lags behind progressive provinces and municipalities. Hence, we must by no means be complacent and blindly optimistic. It is essential to strengthen leadership and to do well in implementing all the measures for quality month. In particular, it is necessary to commend those who have done well in promoting quality and popularize their good experiences.

First, it is necessary to increase understanding of the importance of product quality and go all out to promote quality this year. It is necessary to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and launch the masses to discuss quality, expose contradictions and find the shortcomings. It is necessary to carry out a mass check up on quality. In enterprises where there is a serious quality problem it is necessary to eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four. Every enterprise, area and department must check up on shortcomings and errors in supporting agriculture and take steps to correct them. To improve quality it is necessary to make great efforts to improve the workers' technical levels and to learn from the progressive experiences of fraternal provinces and municipalities. We should also learn from advanced foreign technology. The leadership at all levels must improve its work style and attach great importance to quality. [end recording]

Comrade (Chiu Chun-fu) also addressed the rally. He noted that the following measures must be taken to make a success of the "quality month":

1. Continue to create an atmosphere of great vigor and insure that the cadres, workers, engineers and technicians all take action. It is necessary to take steps to improve backward units. If necessary, they must cease production in order to correct things.

1. 18 Sep 78

H 2

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

2. Grasp the key points, which are those large and medium enterprises and important products and which have a wide influence.
3. Mobilize the production units to take the initiative in visiting customers. Bad products which have left the factories since the beginning of this year must be taken back.
4. It is necessary to expose and criticize the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence, learn from Taching and straighten out the enterprises.

Speeches were also made by (Li Chun), secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; (Chao Yen), deputy secretary of the CCP committee of the Chiangnan Engineering Bureau; (Tu Liang-ying), director of the provincial Textile Industry Bureau; (Hsiao Chih-chung), manager of the Shashih No 1 machine tool plant; (Ma Ta), director of the provincial Light Industry Bureau; and (Li Yu-hsiu), manager of the the large steel rolling mill of Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. They introduced their experiences in conducting quality month and spoke about their resolutions for the future. The rally then cited a number of progressive units and individuals who have done well in promoting quality.

Also present at the rally were responsible comrades of the General Office and the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, the administrative office of the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, CYL Committee, Women's Federation, Planning Committee, Industry and Communications Office, Capital Construction Committee, Agriculture Office, Finance and Trade Office, Office of National Defense Industries, Science and Technology Committee, bureaus on the industry and communications front, large central enterprises in Wuhan and press units. Cadres, workers, engineers, technicians and dependents in enterprises throughout the province listened to the broadcast of the rally.

KWANGSI MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE OPENS ON 14 SEPTEMBER

HK160736Z Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kwangsi militia work conference opened in Nanning on 14 September. The tasks of the conference are to hold Chairman Mao's great banner aloft, implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress and the principles of the plenary session of the Military Commission on grasping the key link in bringing about great order in the army and on being prepared against war, seriously transmit and implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference and, in connection with the reality of militia work in Kwangsi, penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging militia building, sum up and exchange experiences in militia work, study various ways to implement the tasks put forward at the National Militia Work Conference and discuss various measures to restore and carry forward the excellent traditions of militia work and to strengthen militia building under the new historical conditions.

Present at the conference were responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the Liuchou Railway Bureau, responsible comrades of various military subdistricts, responsible comrades of various county and municipal people's armed forces departments and responsible comrades of various arms, navy and air force units stationed in Kwangsi, totaling 304 people. Responsible comrades of various relevant departments of the leadership organs of Kwangsi were also invited to the conference. Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chou Kuang-chun, Tsen Kue-jung, (Chang Sheng-chen), Liao Sheng-tung, Ho I-jan, Chao Hsin-jan and Wang Pan-wen, responsible comrades of the Kwangsi regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kwangsi Military District, attended the opening ceremony. Also present was Comrade Ou Chih-fu, responsible person of the Canton PLA units. Comrade Liu Tzu-yun of the Canton PLA units also attended.

1. 18 Sep 78

H 3

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Chou Kuang-chun, secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee, presided over the opening ceremony of the conference and read the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the Military Commission for the National Militia Work Conference. Liu Chung-kuei, second secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the Kwangsi Military District, spoke.

Comrade Liu Chung-kuei said: Doing a good job of transmitting and implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference is of great importance for further strengthening militia building in Kwangsi, for doing a good job of promoting preparedness against war, for always being prepared to deal with a sudden attack or an armed provocation by the Soviet revisionists, for defending the socialist motherland, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, for fulfilling the general task for the new period and for speeding up the development of the national economy.

Comrade Liu Chung-kuei demanded that the participants study the documents well, profoundly understand the spirit of the conference and in connection with the reality of militia building in Kwangsi, criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four jointly and thoroughly eliminate their remnant poison and influence in militia building. He demanded that they specifically study and solve various urgent problems in current militia building work and propose some effective measures.

Comrade Ho I-Jan, vice chairman of the Kwangsi Regional Revolutionary Committee, transmitted the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference at the opening ceremony.

KWANGTUNG PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES THEORY, PRACTICE

HK180314Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee recently held a study meeting to discuss the relationship between theory and practice. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao-Tsetung Thought, the participants emancipated their thinking and held serious discussions concerning reality. They all held: It is necessary to adhere to the viewpoint that practice is the sole criterion for determining the truth, revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, completely wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, turn chaos to order and strive to promote all work in the province.

Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided at the meeting. The participants included members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee.

Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun said at the meeting: That practice is the sole criterion for determining the truth was formerly Marxist common knowledge. It has been clearly expounded in many famous works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao always stressed linking theory with practice. "Oppose Bookism," "On Practice," and "Where Does People's Correct Thinking Come From?" are all brilliant philosophical works which expound the viewpoint that "practice comes first." Clearly understanding that the question of practice is the sole criterion for determining the truth is now not just a purely theoretical issue but an issue of great practical significance, with a strong and clear aim. To adhere to "practice is the sole criterion for determining the truth" is of great importance for washing away the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four and for breaking into the prohibited areas which they set up.

It is the sole criterion for emancipating our thinking, for turning chaos to order, for linking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the new period, for bringing into full play the tremendous guiding role of theory, for holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, for uniting still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, for developing a lively and prosperous political situation, and for speeding up achieving the four modernizations.

The meeting held: There is nothing accidental about the emergence of this argument since the gang of four was smashed. The experiences of history show that every time the revolution enters a new historical stage, all kinds of trends of thought always arise. In the past Lin Piao and the gang of four pursued a fake leftist and real rightist line, frenziedly opposed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and preached rubbish such as "every sentence carries more weight than 10,000 ordinary sentences" and the fallacy of "the acme." The pernicious influence of this is very deep and extensive. It stultified people's thinking and treated Marxist theory as dead dogma. With the result that some people only knew how to mechanically apply Marxist phrases and failed to completely and accurately understand the system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought or to apply the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism to analyze and solve problems. Therefore, discussing the criterion for determining the truth is a major struggle for washing away the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four in the field of ideology and is also a major part of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The comrades at the meeting said: In discussing the criterion for determining the truth, it is essential to link with reality and sum up the experiences of the past 28 years to distinguish between right and wrong in line and policy, unify understanding and pace, and do all work still better. Take agricultural production in Kwangtung. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, agriculture in the province developed relatively fast. The speed of increase of grain production and the average per capital output of grain were relatively high. Supplies of subsidiary foodstuffs were relatively abundant. Why was agricultural production at that time done comparatively well? If we apply practice to determine the truth, the answer is very clear. There are four main points: 1) Persistently grasp simultaneously the three great revolutionary movements of the class struggle, the production struggle, and scientific experiments; 2) persistently follow the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation; 3) seriously implement the party's rural economic policies; 4) truly care for the masses' daily life.

At that time, the provincial CCP committee attached very great importance to grasping agriculture, the foundation, and regarded it as the central overriding task. The whole party ran agriculture and all departments and trades supported agriculture. Local finances were also mainly used in agricultural production. The party's rural economic policies were truly implemented down to the basic levels. The province persistently took the production team as the basic accounting unit, respected the production teams' right of self-determination, implemented the principle of distribution according to labor, put into effect fixed quotas and calculation of work points on the basis of work done, allowed the peasants to cultivate small private plots and engage in proper domestic sideline occupations, and permitted rural trade fairs. As a result, the socialist enthusiasm of the rural cadres and peasant masses was fully mobilized. Therefore, agricultural production was done better and better and the collective economy was continuously consolidated and developed.

In the past 10 years, due to interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four, agriculture in Kwangtung has developed slowly and the people's living standards have not been rapidly improved. Lin Piao and the gang of four caused idealism and metaphysics to run rampant. They negated the practice and experience of the cadres and masses in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, pursued a fake leftist and real rightist line, opposed simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements and sabotaged the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and the party's rural economic policies.

At present, the cadres and masses have held many debates on the question of why Kwangtung's agriculture has not been promoted and are urgently demanding to fight the battle of emancipation in agriculture well. If we can persistently follow the viewpoint that "practice is the sole criterion for determining the truth," seriously sum up experiences and lessons, emancipate our thinking, boldly turn chaos to order, implement policies and improve our work style, we can speed up the pace of advance.

The comrades also held: Along with persistently following the principle of taking practice as the criterion for determining the truth and seeking truth from facts, there is also the question of implementing democratic centralism. We must bring democracy into full play and allow people to speak. If the leaders' work style is that of a tyrant, only one person is allowed to have his say and the masses are paralyzed and dare not speak. The leaders will become divorced from reality and the masses and thus will be incapable of understanding the truth. For the leaders to truly establish a democratic work style, they must spontaneously remold their world outlook and solve the following problems: Whether to trust the masses or only themselves; whether they regard themselves as overlords, or as the little pupils of the masses; whether they are happy or enraged when their faults are pointed out. So long as we can truly trust the masses and act as their little pupils and be happy when our faults are pointed out, we can understand the masses' cries, sum up the masses' practice and experiences, and regard the masses' revolutionary practice as the criterion to determine the truth of our own words and actions. In this way we can better understand and grasp the laws of objective phenomena, promote agriculture in the province, and contribute toward speeding up the realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun said at the meeting: To promote work in the province, we must study well. We must extensively unfold the study movement. In particular, leading cadres must do better in study. Without revolutionary theory, there cannot be a revolutionary movement. However, in studying revolutionary theory and Chairman Mao's works, we must appreciate their spiritual essence and be skilled in applying the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solve problems in the actual struggle. We must not simply copy readymade formulas and clutch at scattered phrases and words, applying them everywhere in a rigid way.

The movement to rectify work style which is now unfolding throughout the province is a movement to study Marxism in connection with reality and emancipate our thinking. In rectification and study, we must revive and carry forward still better our party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and linking theory with reality.

The meeting also discussed how to set up the cadres' study system on a sound basis. The Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee must do their study in a persistent way and set an example. It is necessary to continue to study and discuss the question of "practice being the sole criterion for determining the truth" and lectures should be given on this topic.

I. 18 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J1

KWEICHOW MEETING CALLS FOR PROMOTING TWO BLOWS MOVEMENT

HK160813Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 12 September to promote the one criticism and two blows movement. The conference demanded that party committees eliminate tendencies to relax, strengthen leadership over the movement and gradually and deeply develop it. The conference was attended by responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, of party committees and party groups of the various provincial organs and of a number of factory and mine party committees. Representatives of various units introduced their experiences in conducting the movement.

Hsu Chien-sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: "Since the provincial CCP committee's report meeting on one criticism and two blows held at the end of July, party committees at all levels have seriously conveyed and implemented the spirit of the meeting. Many units have seriously checked up on six things: On whether the leadership groups are standing in the frontline of the struggle to lead the movement; on whether the masses have been truly mobilized; on whether class enemies engaged in sabotage activities, embezzlers and speculators have been exposed and hit; on whether evidence of the problems exposed has been verified; on whether the two blows struggle has been coordinated with exposing, criticizing and investigating the gang of four and rectifying work; and on whether the one criticism and two blows movement has promoted production and work. Through these checks, achievements have been affirmed, experiences have been summarized, shortcomings have been discovered and measures have been adopted for stimulating the development of the movement. New victories have been won."

Hsu Chien-sheng said: It is necessary to continue to implement the spirit of the provincial CCP committee's report meeting and constantly and deeply carry out the one criticism and two blows movement. Hence, it is necessary to grasp the following:

1. Eliminate tendencies to relax and strengthen leadership over the movement. It is essential to get a good grasp of the current work of verifying evidence.
- "2. Deal hard blows at the blatant arrogance of class enemies, embezzlers and speculators. With regard to class enemies, embezzlers and speculators who behave in an arrogant way and carry out sabotage activities such as reversing verdicts, it is necessary to give free rein to the masses to launch timely and resolute counterattacks. We must deal severely with persons who use the movement to deal blows in revenge, assault and beat people and even go so far as to kill activists and people who have exposed these persons. Persons involved in serious cases must be arrested and dealt with according to law. We must launch the masses to criticize and struggle against those persons found guilty of crimes and who are carrying out activities to have their verdicts reversed."
3. Units where the movement is developing relatively quickly must concentrate forces to strengthen the ranks of case workers and grasp the work of verifying evidence. "The work of verifying evidence is a cardinal link in the whole movement. Only if there is concrete evidence of crimes can we insure that criminal elements will never be able to have their verdicts reversed." It is necessary to get a good grasp of verifying evidence in major and key cases.
4. We must launch the masses to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, wash away their pernicious influence and get a good grasp of rectification. It is necessary to establish various rules and regulations so as to consolidate the fruits of victory of the one criticism and two blows movement.

I. 18 Sep 78

J 2

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

JEN JUNG ATTENDS TIBET JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

OW170343Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The First People's Judicial Work Conference of the Tibet Autonomous Region was recently held triumphantly in Lhasa. Holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, the conference persisted in the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, conscientiously conveyed and implemented the guidelines of the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Conference and, taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, summed up previous work experiences, studied and discussed future tasks and expressed determination to do a good job in Tibet's judicial work and make new contributions to realizing the general task for the new period.

Present at the conference were responsible comrades of the party, state and army in Tibet including Jen Jung, Tien Pao, Je Ti, Chen Cho, (Liu Jui-chou), Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, (Ho Chia-ching), Chang Kuei-sen and (Li Chung-hua).

Comrade Jen Jung, first secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, gave instructions at the conference. Comrade Tien Pao, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and Comrade Chen Cho, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee and director of the regional revolutionary committee's Political and Legal Affairs Office, spoke at the conference.

In the course of the conference the participants studied and discussed the documents of the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Conference, studied the line, principles, policies, methods and tasks of people's judicial work for the new period, and were profoundly educated and greatly inspired. They all pledged that, under the leadership of the regional CCP committee, they would get to know the situation in Tibet well and conscientiously implement the guidelines of the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Conference.

On the basis of studying relevant documents well and in light of the realities on the judicial front, the conference participants indignantly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their agents and sinister followers in Tibet for intervening in and undermining people's judicial work and for undermining the socialist legal system. Through study and criticism they have further clarified the question of right and wrong on line, enhanced their consciousness, unified their thinking, strengthened their confidence in doing judicial work well, and expressed determination to make great efforts to consolidate and develop the dictatorship of the proletariat.

BRIEFS

SZECHWAN DEEP WELL--Chengtu, Sep 9--An oil drilling team recently sunk a well of 7,175 metres in Szechwan Province, which is rich in oil and natural gas deposits. This is the second well of such depth in China, marking a new level in her drilling technique. The same drilling team, the No. 7001, sunk a well of 7,058 metres in July last year. A well of 6,011 metres was drilled in the same province some years ago. The new well is located in a transitional zone between two different geological structures. Geological and gas logging has provided 334,000 pieces of data and more than 30 oil, gas and water shows and abnormal intervals. It provides a picture of oil and gas deposits waiting to be exploited. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW]

I. 18 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

LIU TZU-HOU SPEAKS TO HOPEI FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

OW142045Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hopei Provincial Farmland Capital Construction Conference convened by the provincial party committee, having successfully completed all items on its agenda, concluded victoriously on 11 September in the provincial capital of Shihchiachuang Municipality. Since 26 August when the conference opened, 4,500 participating comrades had been meeting as one group under the same roof. They closely studied the important instructions given by Chairman Hua at the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference and the important speeches delivered at the same conference by Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei. They also closely studied the documents circulated by the CCP Central Committee on implementing the party's policies, changing cadre work style and strengthening financial and economic discipline. Their study was made in the light of the actual situation with the spirit of a rectification campaign to expose and discover contradictions and shortcomings in regard to ideology, political line, policies and work style, and adopt remedial measures accordingly. The conference summed up and exchanged experiences in carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way, implementing the party's policies, improving the work style of cadres and running the commune- and brigade-operated enterprises well. It studied and discussed our province's draft plans for the harnessing of the Haiho River and for farmland capital construction in the 1979-1985 period.

On 6 September provincial party committee Secretary Wang Chin-shan delivered an important report to the conference on behalf of the provincial party committee. On 8 and 9 September the conference heard reports on the All-Army Political Work Conference and the National Militia Work Conference in order to implement the guidelines of these conferences.

On the morning of 10 September the conference held a general meeting in the (Chungshan) road stadium. The responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial revolutionary committee who attended the general meeting were Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui, Wang Chin-shan, Kuo Chih, (Yin Ho), Tseng Mei, (Yang Tsi-chiang) and Yueh Tsung-tai. The meeting, presided over by Comrade Ma Hui, heard an important speech by Comrade Liu Tzu-hou.

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou discussed five points: 1. Grasp a deepened exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link to tackle other links; 2. strengthen the party's leadership and the party concept; 3. seek truth from facts and uphold the unity of theory and practice; 4. the mass line and democratic centralism; 5. study and unity.

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou first pointed out the need to always grasp exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four as the main topic for the coming winter and next spring and use this to command and guide work in all fields. The crucial link in deepening the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang is to closely combine it with the actual situation to practically solve existing problems with a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and the courage of eliminating chaos and restoring order.

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou stressed the need to strengthen party leadership and party concept in his speech. He reiterated the principle of "three dos and don'ts" and the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, and called for the elimination and total discrediting of bourgeois factionalism in the course of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang.

I. 18 Sep 78

X 2

PRC
NORTH REGION

It is also necessary to keep consolidating and building the leading bodies through party consolidation and rectification so as to enhance the fighting ability of the party organizations at all levels. He also emphatically pointed out that, to strengthen party leadership, it is necessary to hold high Chairman Mao's banner, closely follow Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, and implement the strategic policy decision and various important instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

He also noted the excellent situation of stability and unity that is now clear for us to see. However, we must also see that factors unfavorable to stability and unity still exist in some localities and units. These must be resolved through deepening exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang. More important than the promoting of unity in all fields is the strengthening of unity of the leading bodies at all levels. It is hoped that leading comrades of the party committees at all levels will become models in taking the interests of the whole into consideration, upholding party spirit, observing discipline and stressing unity. We must see that the "squad members" of a party committee really become the core for fighting in unity so as to be able to lead the masses both inside and outside the party to win new victories.

After Comrade Liu Tzu-hou concluded his speech, the representatives spent an entire day closely studying it. They are all determined to conscientiously relay the guidelines of the conference for implementation in their respective places upon returning, grasp exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four as the key link, carry out farmland capital construction in a down-to-earth way, and pay attention to the various current tasks, including field management for crops that have reached their late growth stage, autumn harvest and wheat planting, so as to win a still greater bumper harvest next year and make still greater contributions in speeding the realization of the four modernizations.

TIENTSIN SOIREE MARKS SIGNING OF JAPAN-PRC TREATY

SK170948Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 13 September, nine mass organizations in Tientsin jointly held a literary and art reception at the theater of the Tientsin municipal club to warmly mark the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and celebrate the new starting point marking the friendly relationship between China and Japan.

Present at the reception were Hu Chao-heng, Pai Hua and Chao Chun, vice chairmen of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Tung Chien), secretary general of the municipal revolutionary committee; (Chou Shu-tsao), (Han Chen), (Pan Ching-yen), (Chao Chin-sheng), (Pan Chuan), (Ko Feng-tien), (Huang Chi-hui) and (Wang Yu-sheng), vice chairmen of the Tientsin CPPCC Committee; (Wang Yu-wen), secretary general of the Tientsin CPPCC Committee; and (Yu Ai-feng), Standing Committee member of the National People's Congress. Also invited to participate in the literary and art reception were all members of the visiting Japanese delegation of the Kyushu youth league branch of the Japan-China Friendship Association, all members of the friendship delegation of the Federation of Export Packing Trade Unions as well as Japanese teachers, engineers and technicians and others working in Tientsin, totalling 500 people. (Li Hsing), vice chairman of the Tientsin chapter of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, spoke.

I. 18 Sep 78

K 3

PRC
NORTH REGION

The literary and art reception was sponsored by nine mass organizations including the Tientsin branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; the Tientsin branch of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade; the Tientsin Municipal Trade Union Council; the Tientsin CYL Committee; the Tientsin Municipal Women's Federation; the Tientsin Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles; the Tientsin Scientific and Technical Association; the Tientsin branch of the All-China Sports Federation; and the Tientsin branch of the China International Travel Service. Responsible persons of these units including (Chung Hai-feng), (Yang Chun-lin), (Kao Te-chung), (Yang Kuei-yun), (Wan Li), (Pan Chang-yu), (Yang Cheng), and (Li Ping-yu) were present at the literary and art reception.

Also attending this reception were responsible persons of departments concerned of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee (Wang Ting), (Hua Shu-kai), (Yuan En-tai), (Li Chih-chen), (Chu Chuang), and (Shan Shih-chi), as well as personages from various circles in Tientsin including (Chu Hsien-i), (Li Chih-yeh), (Chang Hsien-hsing), (Cheng Pao), (Chou Lu), (Hsu Hsi-en), (Chi Chien-tsai), (Hsiao Jung-cheng), (Tsai Hsieh-yuan), (Lin Ming-chih), (Yu Hsiung), (Yu Feng-ping), (Li Chin-sheng), (Liu Ta-i), (Chen Feng-kao), (Mo Tien-i), (Yang I-lun), (Wan Kuo-chuan), (Hsu i-shu), (Hsu Ni-ting), (Chen Mu-che), (Jung Chieh-shen), (Wang Chiu-chung), (Hsu Chung-yao), (Liu Ching-feng), (Chien Tun-ni), (Li Lun-ting) and (Wang Ping-hsing) and representatives of the Standing Committee of the Tientsin CPPCC Committee and of the returned overseas Chinese residing in Japan and others.

At the literary and art reception, song and dance, acrobatics and hopeipangtzu "szu chou cheng"--a local opera, were staged. In addition, Japanese friends performed Japanese folk dance programs.

BRIEFS

PEKING PLA STUDIES SCIENCE--Peking, 12 Sep--Science and technology lectures are being organized for leaders at divisional level and for cadres at the Peking units of the People's Liberation Army. Starting earlier this month, the Peking units have invited specialists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Peking Engineering Institute to lecture on such topics as computers, infrared technology, lasers, planning methods and optimization. Effective use has been made of audi-visual aids such as videotape, slides, film and charts during these lectures. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW]

HOPEI 'QUALITY MONTH' CAMPAIGN--The Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a telephone meeting that called on cadres, staff members and workers on the industrial, electric power and communications fronts to work hard in September and vigorously unfold the "Quality Month" movement, promote production and improve the quality of products. Kuo Chih, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Yueh Tsung-tai, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. He called on the cadres and masses to make new achievements, win greater success in the third quarter than in the second quarter and greet the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with outstanding results. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW]

I. 18 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

KIRIN CONFERENCE ON MILITIA WORK CLOSES 11 SEPTEMBER

SK171000Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin Provincial Militia Work Conference, which lasted 9 days, closed successfully on 11 September. This was the first provincial militia work conference held since the smashing of the gang of four.

During the conference, Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Kirin Provincial Military District, was present and delivered a speech.

Participants at this conference listened to a report delivered by (Chienkan) commune of Nungan County on their experiences in combining peacetime with wartime and combining farmland capital construction with battlefield construction. Participants also visited (Chienkan) commune during the conference.

The conference held its last session on 10 September. Attending this session were secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and commander of the Kirin Provincial Military District Ho Yu-fa and responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Kirin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Kirin, including Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun, Yang Chan-tao, Su Chun-lu, (Chu Chang-cheng), (Ho Chi-hsiang), (Tien Sheng), (Wang Yung-sheng), (Chou Chang-hai), (Ting Chih), (Hou Lu-ming), (Sun Ying-chung), (Huang Yun-chang) and (Jen Chuan-yu). [Words indistinct] comrades of leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units also attended the session.

The session was presided over by Comrade Yang Chan-tao. Comrade Ho Yu-fa delivered a speech on the issue of implementing the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference and vigorously strengthening militia building in our province. Political commissar of the Kirin Provincial Military District Comrade Su Chun-lu delivered a speech on restoring the fine traditions of political work and vigorously strengthening the political work of the militia.

LIAONING FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL CYL CONGRESS

SK170322Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[Report on opening of Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] While the people of the entire nation are closely following the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua in the new Long March, the Sixth Liaoning Provincial Congress of the Communist Youth League was ceremoniously opened on 10 September in Shenyang.

Present at the congress were 1,200 representatives. They came from various fronts throughout the province, including industry and communications, capital construction, agriculture, finance and trade, culture and education, public health and arts and crafts. There were representatives of the People's Liberation Army, minority nationalities, Taiwan natives and returned Overseas Chinese. Representatives of Young Pioneers were present at the congress as observers. The congress was held at the Chunghua theater in Shenyang.

Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and concurrently commander of the Shenyang PLA units, attended the congress. Present at the congress were Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chen Pu-ju, Hu I-min, Li Huang, Yang Ta-i, (Chen Chi-kuang), (Liu Yu-lin), Wang Kuang-chung and Wang Ying-chung responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees; Chang Ching-tai, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee; (Ku Jung-hsien), deputy director of the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units; (Cheng Hai), deputy political commissar of the Liaoning Military District; as well as responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level, the provincial Trade Union Council and the provincial court.

Also in attendance were responsible comrades of the Heilungkiang Provincial CYL Committee and Kirin Provincial CYL Committee and representatives of veteran Red Army soldiers, veteran model workers, veteran scientists as well as veteran CYL cadres who are enthusiastically concerned about the growth of the younger generation.

The congress was formally begun at 1500 hours. The opening ceremony was presided over by (Chien I-huang), secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee. Greetings were delivered by the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units, the Liaoning Trade Union Council, Women's Federation, Physical Culture and Sports Commission and Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Heilungkiang Provincial CYL Committee and the Kirin Provincial CYL Committee.

[Begin recording] [speaker unidentified]: Now, let us welcome with warm applause Comrade Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, to give us a speech. [applause]

[Teng Shao-shan] Comrades, the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress has triumphantly opened today. On behalf of the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I extend warm congratulations to the congress. [applause] The CYL is a [words indistinct] organization of advanced Chinese youth founded and nurtured by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself. With the kind attention of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, the CYL has united and educated the young generation and made great contributions to the party's cause in the long revolutionary struggle. It has a glorious revolutionary tradition. Since the founding of the PRC, the CYL organization of our province, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, has [words indistinct] shown concern for the growth of the younger generation and made great contributions in encouraging the young people to fulfill the tasks given by the party at various periods. [words indistinct] The CYL deserves to be called a faithful assistant to the party, a [words indistinct] in socialist revolution and construction and a [words indistinct] for the young people to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

With a bitter hatred for the CYL, Lin Biao and the gang of four completely changed the spirit and task of the CYL [words indistinct] antiparty slogan, fostered Chang Tieh-sheng, [words indistinct], Chai Chun-tee and other counterrevolutionary elements, convened a series of sinister meetings with the spearhead pointing directly at the party Central Committee and the State Council and instigated the CYL organizations and the masses of young people to act directly against the party Central Committee in a vain attempt to change the CYL from the party's assistant into their hatchetman in usurping party and state powers.

I. 18 Sep 78

L 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The interference and sabotage caused by the gang of four to the CYL work are very serious, and the consequence is [words indistinct]. They are the biggest abettors in [words indistinct] the youth and the archcriminal in undermining the youth work in our province. We must penetratingly expose and criticize them [words indistinct].

Comrades, today our country has entered into a new period. The Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress held under this situation bears significant responsibilities, that is, to mobilize and organize the young people throughout the province to get a clear understanding of the great immediate significance and far-reaching historical importance of fulfilling the general task for the new period and the historical mission on the shoulders of the younger generation, to wipe out the pernicious influence of the gang of four. [Words indistinct] always stand in the way to achieve the four modernizations and be revolutionary promoters in the new Long March.

Comrades, this congress is a meeting of vital significance and far-reaching effect in the CYL history of our province. After this congress, our CYL work should [words indistinct] have a great advance.

Finally, I wish a great success to the congress. I wish all comrades to keep fit, study hard and work well. [applause] [end recording]

On the afternoon of 11 September, Comrade (Chien I-huang) delivered a work report at the congress entitled: "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Closely Follow the Party Central Committee Headed by Chairman Hua and Be a Heroic Shock Force in the New Long March."

Congress Closes

SK180613Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Sep 78 SK

[Report on Closing of Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] The Sixth Liaoning Provincial Congress of the Communist Youth League of China victoriously closed on 15 September after a 6-day session. From the beginning of the session, representatives sincerely studied Chairman Mao's theses on youth and youth work and the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on youth work, talked about the excellent situation at home and abroad as well as the excellent situation of the work of the CYL, and exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four and their sworn follower and confidants in Liaoning in trampling the CYL and organizing CYL cadres to poison the youth.

The representatives discussed and approved the work report of the congress and, after full consultation, elected a new Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee and delegates from Liaoning Province to the 10th National CYL Congress. They studied and set forth the tasks of the CYL in the new period.

The session was held ceremoniously, warmly and vigorously from beginning to end. During the session, representatives of model units delivered speeches. Speeches were also made by representatives of various circles invited to attend the congress, including veteran Red Army fighters, old model workers, old scientists and veteran CYL cadres. All representatives visited the cemetery for martyrs in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and paid homage to the martyrs. They also visited the site at which Comrade Chou En-lai studied in his boyhood and the Liaoning Industrial Exhibition Hall.

I. 16 Sep 78

L 4

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The closing session of the congress was held at Chunghua theatre in Shenyang. Attending the session were First Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Tseng Shao-shan; Second Secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee Jen Chung-i; Third Secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee Huang Ou-tung; secretaries of the provincial party committee Hu I-min and Chang Shu-te; Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee Yang Ta-i, (Chen I-kuang), (Chu Chuan) and (Chang Hsieh-shin); vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee Wang Ying-chung and Chang Chih-yuan; vice chairman of the Liaoning CPPCC Committee Chang Ching-tai; and Deputy Political Commissioner of the Liaoning Military District (Chen Tsai). Also present on the occasion were responsible comrades of various provincial level departments, committees, offices and bureaus, and of the provincial court, provincial Trade Union Council and provincial Women's Federation.

The closing session was presided over by Comrade (Tu Tieh). [begin recording] Now, second secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Comrade Jen Chung-i will deliver a speech. [applause]

[Jen Chung-i] Comrades, the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress is to be ended. The provincial party committee is confident that after this congress is over, a new situation full of vigor and vitality will arise in our province's CYL work. In the new Long March of courageously advancing toward the four modernizations, the Communist Youth League and the young generation shoulder important responsibilities. The CYL organizations at various levels and the vast numbers of CYL members and youth throughout our province should clearly understand their historical missions in the new period, unify their thinking and actions in accordance with the general tasks for the new period, take over the glorious traditions of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, heroically stand in the forefront of the new Long March and devote their youth and energy to the grand cause of the four modernizations of the motherland. [applause]

Next, Comrade Liao Cho-hsiang will deliver a closing address.

[Liao Cho-hsiang] Comrades, we are now in the new period of development in socialist revolution and construction. This is a world-shaking era. To fulfill the grand plan drawn up by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, the youth of this generation should bravely advance at the van of the new Long March, act as new heroes in the new Long March and write the history of the Long March with our Red youthfulness. We should deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, wage a large-scale people's war to wipe out their pernicious influence and cure the internal injuries, and continue to eliminate chaos and restore order so as to bring about quick and

Comrade representatives: We are a new generation which carries forward past traditions and opens up the road forward. Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we are to build our great motherland into a powerful, modern socialist country with our own hands and stride into the 21st century following Chairman Hua. The future belongs to us, and we are boundlessly happy and proud. We should have lofty aspirations and high aims, bravely shoulder the glorious missions given us by history, devote all our vigor and vitality to the grand cause of the four modernizations of the motherland, bring into full play our wisdom and resourcefulness, and a new and more splendid chapter to the history of the great socialist motherland through our industrious efforts and greet the successful conclusion of 10th National CYL Congress with our concrete actions and outstanding achievements.

I now declare the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress closed. [applause] [end recording]

ARTICLE CRITICIZES FORMER PRINCIPAL LEADER OF TSINGHAI

OW160533Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by mass criticism group of Tsinghai NCNA branch: "Who Has Cheated the Masses--On the Letter By Former Principal Responsible Person of Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee Attempting To Reverse the Previous Correct Verdict on Him"]

[Excerpts] On 12 April 1978, PEOPLE'S DAILY carried on page 2 a report by an NCNA reporter entitled: "Singhai Province Is Eliminating Chaos and Restoring Order, and the Whole Party Is Developing Agriculture in a Big Way." The report exposes the crime of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee for opposing the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and developing the national economy in the order of agriculture first and then light industry and heavy industry, and for undermining the development of the national economy in the province.

It should be pointed out that this report only exposes a small portion of his crimes in wantonly carrying out the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Tsinghai. The exposure is also not very thorough. However, this short report touched his most tender spot, made him mad, and led him to send a letter to the Tsinghai NCNA branch to deny his crimes and accuse the branch of making a false report.

In the letter to the Tsinghai NCNA branch, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee said first: The report "Tsinghai Province Is Eliminating Chaos and Restoring Order, and the Whole Party Is Developing Agriculture in a Big Way" is an article lacking a sense of historical materialism and does not tell the truth. It may mislead those who are unaware of the situation in Tsinghai and may make those who know the situation well lose confidence in PEOPLE'S DAILY. In fact, who has lied and cheated the masses? This question of right and wrong must be clarified. In his letter, the former principal responsible person categorically denied that he had advocated the absurdity of developing the national economy in the order of heavy industry first and then light industry and agriculture; he also used this allegation as evidence to vilify us for making a false report.

In fact, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee committed a series of crimes in distorting the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and undermining the development of the national economy in Tsinghai. He first made the remarks and then followed them by action. Thus, adverse results occurred. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao had felt and known his perverted action and criticized him on several occasions. The cadres and masses of Tsinghai also saw the situation clearly and launched a long-term struggle against him. Even some members of his bourgeois factional setup had not denied his remarks.

In 1972, the delegates to the Tsinghai Provincial Planning Work Conference seriously criticized him for violating the principle of giving priority to agriculture, then to light industry and heavy industry while making plans for the national economy, for laying emphasis on heavy industry only and for ignoring agriculture and the people's livelihood. The delegates also decisively pointed out: Over the past several years, Tsinghai has not implemented the principle of giving priority to agriculture and then to light industry and heavy industry, but instead emphasized heavy industry only. He not only did not accept the masses' criticism but also dished up an absurdity to distort Chairman Mao's instructions and foolishly argued that taking agriculture as the foundation means to push the development of industry.

At the 1973 provincial planning work conference, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee again dished up an absurdity, alleging "the industrial foundation of Tsinghai is poor, and it is necessary to invest more local funds in industry, particularly heavy industry; and the order of developing the national economy in Tsinghai should be heavy industry first and then light industry and agriculture."

From 1967, after he usurped part of the important party, state and military power in Tsinghai, to the crushing of the gang of four in 1976, he had constantly reduced investments in agriculture, making the rate of local funds used in agriculture and animal husbandry much lower than the corresponding average rate of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country. In addition, from 1967 to 1971 he had allocated state funds for Tsinghai to support the purchase of farm machines by the communes and production brigades to other investments. The wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien had repeatedly criticized him for the mistake of paying less attention to agriculture and of not investing the local funds in agriculture. However, this former principal responsible person not only did not accept the criticism and education by the central authorities' leading comrades, but also resented and vilified the leading comrades for making a false charge. He is indeed extremely reactionary and frenzied.

The situation began to change in Tsinghai after the gang of four was crushed and this former principal responsible person was removed. In 1977, the rate of local funds of Tsinghai used in agriculture and animal husbandry rose to 48 percent; it again rose to 62 percent in the first half of 1978.

The former principal responsible person's letter to the Tsinghai NCNA branch and the adverse trend of counterattack recently launched by him have taught us a very meaningful lesson. He teaches us from a negative example that the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four must be thoroughly carried out and that it is essential to completely eliminate its pernicious influence. Otherwise, it will again conduct a political earthquake on Chinese soil.

In Tsinghai a great victory has been scored in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee has been a mad dog in the water and the bourgeois factional setup, established by him for 10 years, has disintegrated. But the die-hard elements among them are still unresigned to their defeats and will emerge and hurt people again once they have a chance. The crimes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee and the backbone elements of his factional setup have not yet been thoroughly exposed and criticized, and the pernicious influence of the gang of four has not yet been thoroughly eliminated. Our struggle tasks are still very arduous.

"With power to spare, we must pursue the tottering foe, and not ape Hsiang Yu the Conqueror seeking idle fame." [Mao poem] We still cannot relax our vigilance.

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